

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO 19.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1894.

\$150 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding
sixteen, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
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Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Com-
pany, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw
Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate,
etc. Agent for the Manitoba and
North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose
Jaw, N. W. T.

C. I. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate,
Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen
House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES,
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Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.
T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B. A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.
Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and
River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE,
Surgeon Dentist.
Visits Moose Jaw for the practice of his
profession on the 15th and 30th day of each
month.
Satisfaction given both in workmanship
and prices.
N.B.—Where above dates fall on Sunday,
will visit the following Monday.

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geon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate
of the oldest Dental College in the world),
visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall
on the first Monday and following Tuesday
of every month.

ALEXANDER BALL, late of St. James'
Church, Norland Square, England,
Organist St. John the Baptist Church is pre-
pared to take pupils for instruction on Piano
and Organ. Also lessons in Elocution and
Voice Production. Piano tuned and Organs
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SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent;
Insurer Marriage License; School Deben-
tures bought; Homestead entries made; Full
list of all lands open for entry in the Moose
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R. J. HOOD,
Manufacturer and
dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ordered work a specialty, all repairs
executed thoroughly, neatly and prompt-
ly. Prices low for CASH ONLY.

MAIN STREET, Moose Jaw.

O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales
or Bailiff's work left at Mr.
Wm. Grayson's office will re-
ceive prompt attention.

I. O. F.
Court Moose Jaw,
No. 509, holds its
regular meeting in
Russell Hall, on the
last Tuesday in each
month, at 8 o'clock
p.m. Every member is requested to
attend.
Next regular meeting will be held on
Tuesday, November 27th.
C. D. J. Christie, C. R. H. F. Dreyer, R. S.

WHOLESALE
Wine, Liquor and
Cigar Store.

Only the finest brands of the
most world-renowned makers
in both imported and domestic
wines, liquors and beers kept
in stock.

WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS.
Write or call for prices.
TERMS,—

SPOT CASH
Octavius Field.

T. W. ROBINSON

Clearing Sale
—FOR—
Cash Only.

We want to try and make
our business as near cash as
possible. We have done too
much long credit-business, and
in order to reduce it we will
offer big inducements in many
lines for spot cash. We can-
not charge them to anyone at
the sale prices, it takes time and
time means money; it costs a lot
of money to run our office un-
der the long-credit system and
we want to reduce this expense,
and hope our regular customers
will not ask us to charge sale
goods.

We are going carefully
through our stock and picking
out lines that are over-stocked,
placing them on our counters
and tables and reducing them
to prices that must sell them
quickly. Sale prices are all
marked in plain figures and with
red ink.

In boys' and men's cloth
overcoats we are taking the
whole stock and marking them
down at cost prices, and some
of them below. These goods
will not last long at these prices
and sizes will soon sell out. We
have in stock now about 100
overcoats.

We have decided to put all
our carpets, art squares, rugs and mats
in our clearing sale. This is your
chance to furnish your house with
carpets at a very low figure. We
will sell you a good union carpet
worth 65 cents for 45 cents; Dutch
carpets, good heavy weights, 37½
cts. for 25 cts., 35 cts. for 25 cts.,
25 cts. for 16 cts., and all wool
\$1.00 for 75 cts.

Our men's all wool suits at \$5.00
are going fast. You should secure
a suit at once or sizes will be sold
out.

Our towels and towellings are
also going fast and will not last
long at the sale prices.
A few of those 7 cent flannellettes
left yet.

Our men's all wool underwear at
\$1.35 a suit (shirts weigh 16 oz.) is
the best ever offered in this country.
We have a good under suit we can
give you for \$1.00.

In ladies' vests we carry the
Health and the Puritan. We can
give ladies' vests for 25, 35, 50, 60,
75 cents, and up to \$1.65.

If you want a fur coat it will
pay you to call and see our \$12.50,
\$18.00 and \$17.00 coats; old prices
from \$17.00 to \$25.00.

See Our Carpet Window.

Reduced sale prices are for SPOT
CASH ONLY; do not ask us to
charge them.

T. W. ROBINSON.

ELECTIONS

**Moose Jaw Strongly Endorses
the Course of ex-Speaker
"Jim" Ross.**

**ANNABLE POLLS LESS THAN 38
PER CENT. OF TOWN VOTE.**

**The Adjacent Country Gives An-
nabla a Majority of
Forty-five.**

**Wood Mountain Solid, and Willow
Bunch was Badly
Split.**

**Twice Defeated, and a Majority
of Old Members Re-
Elected.**

**Mowat Again Carries South
Regina, While Jelly loses
the North.**

**THE PERSONNEL OF THE NEW
HOUSE.**

**Annab's Tricks at Willow
Bunch will be Ven-
tilated.**

The gods of the elements were
kindly disposed during the whole
course of the election campaign, and
Wednesday, the last day of October,
and the date of polling, was a typical
North-West autumn day.

In Moose Jaw the event was
marked by no ebullition of excite-
ment. Everything was conducted
quietly and peaceably, while both
sides worked hard and enthusias-
tically. When the poll closed at
five o'clock the unrecorded town
votes could be counted upon the
fingers of one hand.

At the final count of the town
list in Ross' committee rooms on the
night before election, it was esti-
mated that Annab would secure
107 votes, and that Ross' majority
would be in round numbers 70.
Look at the returns, and ask your-
self, How is that for accurate fig-
uring?

Just an hour was consumed in
the count of ballots. When the
announcement was made that Ross
had a majority of 70, there was the
first noisy outburst of the enthu-
siasm that has actuated everyone of
Ross' workers and supporters since
first the campaign opened. The
cheers were deafening. The Wood
Mountain, Parkbeg, Chaplin and
Pasqua returns had previously come
in, and the majority then stood at
95.

After supper the committee
room was crowded, and at about
7:30 returns began to arrive from
country points—Annab's reputed
strongholds—and as it became evi-
dent that Ross had polled more than
had been counted upon at nearly
every point, the cheers became
louder and longer. Bon-fires were
lighted on the streets, and the
weeping-willow pants were recalled
to mind. About 10:30 there came
a man to the committee rooms bear-
ing aloft on a pole a pair of an-
cient unmentionables made bulky
and rigid by a careful stuffing of
hay. The large room was nearly
filled and for the first five minutes
none was able to utter a word—
irrepressible convulsions of bolse-
rous laughter and derision shook
the entire assemblage. Then a coal oil
can was found, the thing was at-
tached and a match applied. A
procession formed and the blazing
breeches were carried right over to
Annab's committee rooms where
a small fire had been kindled in a
vain attempt to revive the damp-
ened ardor in that quarter, and
Annab's own weeping-willow
pants were finally cremated in a fire
of his own supporters' kindling
amidst yells and groans of a most

tragic description. It may be
mentioned that the hasty and in-
distinct picture we are enabled
to present of those famous pants
was secured before the necessary
straw was brought into requisition
to give them the shapely form of
human apparel.



"More Money Than Righteousness"—Whose are
They?

To return to seriousness, Ross'
majority of 70 in Moose Jaw is a de-
cided reply of the right-thinking people
of the town to the slanderous and
disreputable arguments that were put
in practice by his opponents who
sought to dub him as a "pro-liquor
man," "a whiskey-soak," "one who
seeks to place liquor on every table to
debauch innocent childhood," etc., etc.
It is deplorable that many "temper-
ance" people often exhibit an in-
temperance in their language that is
rarely equalled by a liquor-victim's in-
temperance in his cups. Mr. Ross'
course on the liquor question since his
appearance in public life emphatically
disproves that he is a "pro-liquor man";
his earnest words uttered on public
platforms during this campaign prove
that while his views and Prohibition-
ists' views as to the best means of
minimizing the liquor curse do not
coincide, he has none the less sincerely
at heart the cause of temperance in its
best sense. In his own town where he
is most intimately known, the people
by a large majority repel the disgrace-
ful epithets that have been applied to
him.

An analysis of the country vote
tends to show that the Patron vote
pretty evenly divided. When we take
into consideration the fact that many
Patrons—such as for instance Mr.
McClelland, President of the Moose
Jaw local lodge—who were strongly
averse to opposing Mr. Ross, but who
because they imagined that to denounce
the course taken by the convention,
however devious that course was,
would result in the disorganization of
the body, decided to stay by the can-
didate, our assertion that Mr. Annab
was not the choice of the majority of
the Patrons of the district is proven
beyond dispute.

The tactics used by Mr. Annab to
secure the half-breed vote at Willow
Bunch will ever stand as a blot upon
his brief career as a public man.

After a contest when the fighting
has been fair and honorable, it is well
that all acrimony cease, and had this
contest been conducted fairly and
honorably, THE TIMES would have been
the last to say anything that might
perpetuate any but friendly feelings.
But the endeavor—partly successful—
made to capture the Willow Bunch
vote was most dishonorable. Sufficient
evidence is already to hand to sub-
stantiate this statement; the matter
will be fully ventilated later.

A few hundreds of dollars will
change hands on the result, and are
still in doubt. The betting was
chiefly on 50 majority in town and 75
majority on the whole.

The following are the results at all
the polling stations as first received:

POLLING STATION.	ROSS.	ANNAB.
Wood Mountain	29	3
Willow Bunch	30	27
Moose Jaw	176	106
Boharm	15	21
Croft	6	27
Westview	5	16
Parkbeg	11	21
Chaplin	6	3
Pioneer	10	12
Marlborough	8	22
Potter Elms (West Lake)	22	9
Carleton	18	22
Melbourne (Stoney Beach)	16	13
Conroy's	17	19
Pasqua	9	21
Jelly's Crossing	17	21
Nalimith's	60	60
Chamberlain	1	4
Dundurn	21	7
Total	404	340
Majority for Ross	64	

Mr. Annab protested two votes in
town, but dropped the protest. That
raises Ross' majority by two. There
is one disputed ballot in town, one
protested vote at Wood Mountain, two
at Pioneer and one at Melbourne—all
Ross' ballots, so that his majority may
or may not be increased by these.

The official declaration will be made
by Mr. Returning Officer Fysh at the
town hall on Wednesday next at 10
o'clock a.m.

The following is a complete list of
the returns in other constituencies:—

PRINCE ALBERT EAST.
Betts probably elected over J. Taylor.

PRINCE ALBERT WEST.
Reid elected by about 40 over
Campbell.

BATTLEFORD.
Clintakill reported elected over
Prince.

VICTORIA.
Tims by acclamation.

EDMONTON.
Oliver by acclamation.

ST. ALBERT.
Prince reported elected over
Maloney.

RED DEER.
Simpson elected over Gartz and
Wilkins (old member defeated.)

BANFF.
Brett has 90 majority over English.

WEST CALGARY.
Critchley 227, Sifton 201, Lucas 197.

EAST CALGARY.
Dannerman elected easily. Nolan
and Rielly lose deposits.

HIGH RIVER.
Linham elected. Boswell loses
deposit.

MACLEOD.
Haultain by acclamation.

LETHBRIDGE.
Magrath by acclamation.

MEDICINE HAT.
Faron elected over Tweed, the old
member, by about 90.

SOUTH REGINA.
Mowat elected over Smith by 73.
Total vote stood 310 to 237.

NORTH REGINA.
Brown elected over Jelly, the old
member, by about 200. Jelly's deposit
is shaky.

MITCHELL.
Mitchell by acclamation.

BATOCH.
Boucher elected over Venne by
about 12.

KINISTINO.
No return.

YORKTON.
Insinger elected by large majority
over Crerar. Deposit probably gone.

SALICOATS.
Eakins probably elected by small
majority over Carleton.

NORTH QU'APPELLE.
Sutherland elected by about 130
over Guernsey and Motherwell. Lat-
ter loses deposit.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE.
Bulyea has 20 over Davidson, the
old member.

WOLFLEY.
Dill has 225 over Fleming, whose
deposit has vanished.

WHITEWOOD.
Gillis has about 50 over Thorburn.

MOOSEHORN.
Neff has about 175 over McCallum.

CANNINGTON.
Page probably elected.

SOURIS.
Knowing by acclamation.

The bitterest contest was fought in
South Regina, but Mowat easily car-
ried it. Davin doubtless assisted
Neff's election in Moosehorn. Brown's
large majority in North Regina is a
surprise, as the chances were supposed
fairly even. The election may be
viewed as a strong endorsement of the
Haultain Executive, as even where
Haultain candidates, such as Tweed,
were defeated, the elected members
will be friendly to Haultain, while the
North Regina and South Qu'Appelle
changes are clear gain.

Will Soon Be With Us.
Andrew McPherson's company of artists
presenting Uncle Tom's Cabin and
Ten nights in a Barroom, will show
under canvas at Moose Jaw on Nov. 6
and 7. Uncle Tom has been acted in
Canada thousands of times and is ever
popular. Admission 50 and 75 cents;
children 35c. Certain rises at 8.

The Political Death of Anna Bull.
Who in the late election race
Went forth with such a brazen face
The Moose Jaw Patrons to disgrace?
Anna Bull.

Who took to a family circle in
To try and out good honest Jim,
But the people thought that was too thin?
Anna Bull.

Who boasted of his lemonade,
But kept his brother in the shade,
Because of him she was afraid?
Anna Bull.

Who on a weeping willow tree
On public platform did agree
To hang Jim Rosses pants? 'Twas she,
Anna Bull.

Who from her platform slipped a board
By which she was completely floored,
Although she thought by it she'd scored?
Anna Bull.

Who would have acted like a clown,
And kept the noble ranchers down,
To spend the money all in town?
Anna Bull.

Poor Anna Bull has gone to rest;
Let's hope that she was duly blest,
For about the plank she has confessed
She did wrong.

By-stander's Retainer.

DEAR SIR,—Your Pasqua correspon-
dent is a trifle too hard on By-stander
in last week's issue of your valuable
journal.

He says By-stander has the matter
in his own hands and will please him-
self. That is just what he intends to
do. But for the information, gratifica-
tion and satisfaction of said correspon-
dent, By-stander wishes to say that he
will "sit by her."

As the time of your correspondent
is more than fully occupied by parental
and other duties, it would be advisable
for him in the future to attend to his
own affairs.

For many reasons By-stander would
be a more preferable "stand by her"
than your correspondent.

By-stander.

Pasqua, Oct. 30, 1894.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 27, 1894.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.
At a small gathering which will take
place next Friday evening, Conductor
Hubbell has been requested to render
his famous song "Stop that knocking
on the shutter."

Condr. McEicken went goose shoot-
ing, or rather Condr. McEicken has
returned home from goose shooting,
and the geese are still hovering.

When is Condr. Waddell going to
put up his stove? Hurry up, John,
must be getting chilly.

Benny Bates has accomplished the
feat of walking on his ear. He has
decided to walk down the Swift Cur-
rent coal chute in future instead of
dropping through; he says it is not
quite so quick, but he feels better when
he gets to the bottom.
MURK.

**In Memory of the Late Mrs. Spicer,
Moose Jaw.**

So tired of life and ready to go,
Her spirit took its flight
To the land where sickness never comes,
Nor long nor weary night.

For in that land, our Saviour says,
All tears are wiped away,
And pain and death will be shut out,
And all is endless day.

Yes, fond husband, it is hard
To part with one so dear,
Who has been the first midst the trials of life—
To comfort and to cheer.

The Lord is wise, He knoweth best,
He has the pathway trod,
He will uphold in troubled hours
And draw you nearer God.

Those children dear He has left to you
To train for the heavenly shore,
And then at last in that blest land
You'll meet to part no more.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 31st, 1894. — E. KEMP.

The Christmas Number.

The December issue of the Delin-
tor, which is called the Christmas Number, is
always a notable edition of this favorite
magazine, and this year it is full of un-
usually good things. Many of the con-
tributions have the distinct flavor of the
season, among them being Christmas Cheer,
Gifts and Giving, a Pleasant Christmas,
and a Christmas Entertainment. In the
Holidays Series the subject is Chris-
mas Work for the Children, and the chapters
on Venetian Iron Work and Crepe
and Tulle Papers also treat of articles suitable
for presentation. Barnard College (New
York City) is the subject of an able paper
by a graduate of '93, and there is a practical
and helpful article on Photo-Negative Re-
touching as an employment for women. The
initial chapter of a series on the Relations
of Mother and Son opens the subject in-
terestingly, the second instalment of The
House discusses sensibly the matter of
furnishing, and the continuation of What
To Do in Illness will be of great benefit to
every mother. In the popular Tea Table
Talk is found gossip about fashionable
affairs, there is an article on Fur Bags and
Robes, and the newest fashions are noticed.
New designs are shown in Knitting, Netting,
Tasting, Crocheting, Lace Making, etc.
The subscription price of the Delin-
tor is One Dollar a year. Single copies Fifteen
cents each. Address orders to The Delin-
tor Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ltd., 33
Richmond St. West Toronto, Ont.

Household.

Boiling Meats.

This simple culinary process does not require quite as much care and attention as roasting. When the pot is coming to a boil, there will always, from the cleanest meat and cleanest water, rise a scum to the top of it. They must be carefully taken off as soon as it rises. On this depends the good appearance of all boiled articles. The fatter the meat is skinned and the cleaner the top of the water is kept, the cleaner will be the meat. If left alone, it will boil down and sticks to the meat, making it appear coarse and giving it an unsavory flavor. Put the meat into cold water in the proportion of about a quart of water to a pound of meat. It should be covered with water during the whole of the process of boiling, but not drowned in it, the less water, provided the meat is covered with it, the more savory will be the meat, and the better will be the broth in every respect. The water should be heated gradually, according to the thickness of the article boiled: for instance, a leg of mutton, weighing about ten pounds, should be placed over a moderate fire, which will gradually make the water hot, without causing it to boil, for about forty minutes. If the water comes to a boil sooner, the meat will become hardened and shrink up as if it had been scorched.

Six pounds of meat require from a quarter to one hour and a half, fourteen inches from a good clear fire. Fresh killed beef and other meat will take much longer time boiling than that which has been kept till it is, what the butchers call, ripe. If meat is frozen, it must be thawed before boiling. The size of the boiling pots should be adapted to what they are to contain. Take care that the covers of your boiling pots fit close, not only to prevent unnecessary evaporation of the water, but that the smoke may not insinuate itself under the edge of the lid and give the meat a bad taste. If you let meat or poultry remain in the water after it is done enough, it will become sodden and lose its flavor. The good housewife never boils a joint without converting the broth into some sort of soup. Wash salted meat well before you put it into the boiler.

How I Learned to Make Dumplings.

I have had long and terrible struggles with soups, cakes, pies, etc., but none of them ever came, nor conquering me as the dumplings, writes a correspondent. I made them in every conceivable fashion—hard, soft, rich and plain. I made them with baking powder and saleratus, but always with the same result; they were solid and indigestible as lead. I read somewhere that the reason dumplings were heavy was because they were not brought to the boil soon enough after they were put into the kettle. I put the dumplings quickly into vigorously boiling stock and clapped the cover on in less than no time. Ah me! how heavy they were! Of course, too, I was very particular to cook the dumplings just fifteen minutes and never a second longer. Finally I cooked them twenty minutes, and I must tell you, I noticed when I cooked them twenty-five minutes that there was not one light dumpling, whereas when I cooked them fifteen minutes a few on top were light, so I concluded to try another scheme. I cooked the next for ten minutes and they were as light and digestible as the latest job in *Puck*. I have since learned that the only thing necessary for success with dumplings is not to cook them too long. The length of time depends upon the size of the dumplings, the heat and the number of dumplings in the kettle. We like them best made of fine white flour, a little salt, and a dash of sugar, enough to sweeten the butter and flour enough to make a batter stiff enough to hold the spoon erect. I never hesitate to remove the cover from the kettle and try them for even minutes before they are done, going toward spoiling them. Verily, it takes common sense more than anything to become a successful cook.

About Mending.

One day out of every week should be set aside for mending in every well-regulated household, and it will be surprising how little time it will take to do the work in this way, while if left over for several weeks it will accumulate until the busy housewife will find it quite an undertaking. Torn places in dresses or woollen goods should be carefully mended on paper and held together, their darts neatly with ravelings or thread the same shade as the goods. Articles that do not have to be washed, may be neatly repaired by rubbing a little mastic on a piece of the goods and pressing it down with an iron. While some women neglect this very useful household art, others go to the other extreme and waste much time on articles that are not worth the labor and cost of mending; but as a rule, it depends on circumstances as to value of the time and the needs of the household, no directions that will suit everyone can be given, and the sensible housewife must decide what to mend and what not to mend for herself, but that it is best to save time by doing it in season goes without saying.

Recipes.

COCONUT PUDDING.—One cupful of milk, one-quarter of a pound of grated coconut, three tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cupful of stoned raisins, the grated peel of one lemon, well beaten whites of two eggs. Beat all until well mixed. Butter a cold pudding dish and pour the mixture in. Bake slowly one hour, then turn out on a flat dish and shake pulverized sugar over it. Serve hot.

SPONGE GINGER BREAD.—This requires no eggs, and for this reason is particularly valuable on some occasions. Beat one of four, one-half cupful of butter, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of saleratus dissolved in hot water, two teaspoonfuls extract of ginger, one teaspoonful of extract of cinnamon. Beat very light and bake in broad shallow pans. Half a pound of seeded raisins cut fine added to this will make a delicious tea bread.

Cucumber Catchup.—Take large, partially ripe cucumbers, pare, remove the seeds and grate. Drain through a sieve and to each pint add a half-pint of cider vinegar, a quarter teaspoonful of pure cayenne, an

even teaspoonful of salt, two heaping tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish. Nice to eat with fish, when green cucumbers are gone.

Soup Stock.—The water in which a leg of mutton, a turkey or fowl has been boiled, may be cooled, freed from fat, put on the stove with a slice or two of carrot, half an onion, two blades of celery, two cloves and if desired a little thyme, savory and parsley; cook one hour. Strain a teaspoonful of beef extract and a very satisfactory soup is the result, with very little trouble.

A QUEEN'S PERQUISITES.

Some of the Various Perquisites Which Queen Victoria is Entitled by Tradition.

Among the most curious of her Majesty's perquisites is her right to every whale of sturgeon captured on the coast of the United Kingdom and brought to land. Both of these perquisites date back to the days of the Norman Kings, and it appears that in the case of the whale the monsters were divided between the sovereign and his consort, the Queen taking the head in order that her wardrobe might be replenished with the whalebone needed for the stiffening of her royal garments. Another of the Queen's perquisites is a certain number of magnificent cashmere shawls, which are despatched to her every year from the Kingdom of Cashmere. They vary in value, as a rule, from £50 to £250 apiece, and the Queen is accustomed to present one of them as a wedding present to every young girl of the aristocracy in whose future she is interested. Every tailor holding a patent of Purveyor to the Majesty is obliged to conform to ancient tradition and usage, should present her with a silver needle each year.

Another class of royal purveyors is called upon to present annually to her a tablecloth. While from other sources she is entitled to an annual contribution of such varied tips as white doves, white hares, currys, firetrons, scarlet hosiery, night-caps, knives, lances, and cross bows. Moreover, at the coronation the Lord of the Manor of Addington must present to the sovereign a "dish of pottage" composed of "almond of milk, brown of capons, sugar, spices, chickens parboiled and chopped." At the same coronation the Lord of the Manor of Haslemere is obliged by virtue of his tenure from the Queen to present the monarch with a towel, the Lord of the Manor of Worsley giving the sovereign a "right handed glove." These are only a few of the various perquisites to which Queen Victoria is entitled by tradition and usage.

DIED WHILE AT WORSHIP.

Edith Martin, aged 15, Summoned From the Sanctuary.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The worshippers at the Yonge street Methodist church received a great shock on Sunday morning. Just before service commenced, Edith Martin, the 15-year-old daughter of Edward Martin, builder and contractor, suddenly expired. Mr. Martin, the superintendent of the Sunday school, and a very well-known man in North Toronto, he and his two daughters, Mary and Edith, were sitting in their pew, waiting for the service to open, when Edith, without a cry of warning, fell sideways into the lap of her sister. This the various perquisites to which Queen Victoria is entitled by tradition and usage.

The usual restoratives were immediately applied and Dr. Foster, who lives close by, was called in. On the arrival of the physician, he at once pronounced her dead, and gave the appearance of the girl's face he gave the opinion that she must have died the instant she fell over in the church. The doctor ascribed the cause of death to stoppage of the heart, but on enquiry he could not elicit any information to prove that the girl had been unduly excited, for she had walked leisurely to church in the company of her sister. It seems that for the past week Edith had been complaining of dizziness, but it was not considered serious and no particular notice was taken of it. The parents of the poor girl are prostrated with grief.

AFTER THE KAISER.

Counts Giovanni and Raffaele Guelph, of Italy, Claim Rethorship to Millions.

The German Emperor has been cited to appear before the civil tribunal in Florence, in virtue of article 142 of the civil code procedure of the kingdom of Italy, there to answer the complaint of Counts Giovanni and Raffaele Guelph. These gentlemen claim to be the male heirs of the royal German house of Guelph, and heirs to property valued at many millions. They have not yet entered into particulars concerning their claim, and it is doubtful if the case will ever get beyond the present preliminary stage. The counts profess to be very magnanimous in not claiming the Guelphic crown, which they say is clearly theirs. They will be content if Kaiser Wilhelm will disgorge the millions of which he is unjustly in possession, and they hint that they might be induced to listen to a compromise, if the terms were sufficiently tempting. This is not surprising, for these counts are, to put it mildly, in financial low water just now, and the richest man of the family, Count Guelph, who helped him in the suit against the Emperor, Count Guelph is gaining an honest, if a plebeian, living as manager of a skating rink, and he declines to risk any part of his modest income in what he considers a fool's chase after a phantom fortune.

Chance to Prove Devotion.

Wife.—"If you can't support me as I ought to be supported, you might at least go to the races." Husband.—"What? Do you want me to gamble on horse-races to encourage your extravagance?" Wife.—"Of course not. You needn't bet at all. But society is always willing to make allowances for a woman if they think her husband is going to the dogs."

The True Philosophy.

To dream about the life to come is stupid, tiresome, slow. It's better far to make things hum in the life that's on the go.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Previews of the Future.

The best Chinese razors are made of old horsehairs.

A new species of giraffe has been discovered in Africa.

A large share of the world's dried plums come from Bosnia.

Arctic borings have recently proved successful in Sahara.

The best bricks in the world are made by the tribes of Central Asia.

The present King of Siam has 46 names but he is called Chulalongkorn for short.

The Shah of Persia will not sit at a table on which either salmon or lobster appears.

The Queen of Spain never uses blotting paper, but dries her letters by waving them in the air.

Perhaps the most happily named man in England is Thankful Joy, a Hampshire cricketer.

A Chinese sect believes that women by embracing vegetarianism will become men on the judgment day.

Among the South Sea Islanders black and white striped goods are even worn in sign of mourning.

It is estimated that nearly 20,000 pounds of bread are daily eaten in the Sultan of Turkey's household.

Sir Lyon Playfair's name is pronounced as if it rhymed with "duffer," but he is not that sort of a man at all.

Teresa Cazio, the daughter of General Garibaldi, is writing the story of his life in its most intimate details.

Cartoonist Thomas Nast has been engaged by Editor William Waldorf Astor as artist for his three London publications.

Only citizens who are able to read and write have the power to vote in Bolivia and several other South American republics.

The British ship *Berean*, which recently rounded Cape Horn, experienced the phenomenon of a heavy cloud of dust at sea.

When a child dies in Greenland the native parents bury a living dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world.

India furnishes a market for large numbers of white diamonds, as well as for yellow and red diamonds, or stones with flaws or specks in them.

The highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in Bolivia over the River Les, 9,853 feet above the sea level and 4,005 feet above the river.

Paderewski's hair has been falling out to such an extent in the past few months that his late photograph, it is stated, finds no sale in London.

Old shoe throwing is done for many purposes. In Ireland the election of a person to almost any office is concluded by throwing an old shoe over his head.

The will of the late Jose de Lavaca, the San Antonio, Tex., millionaire, provided for \$900,000 for a home for the blind, deaf, dumb, paralytic and aged.

Japanese doctors never present bills to their patients. They await the patient's inclination to pay, and then thankfully accept whatever sum is offered.

The Prince of Wales says that "Robinson Crusoe" was the favorite book of his childhood. Mr. Ruskin's chief delight in his youth was the "Arabian Nights."

Robert Louis Stevenson's estate in Samoa includes four hundred acres of forest land and is situated on an elevation ranging from six hundred to fifteen hundred feet.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has made eighty thousand dollars from "David Greave," eighty thousand dollars from "Marcella," and forty thousand dollars from "Robert Elmer."

The most adventurous trip said to have been taken by a woman was recently completed by Mrs. Littlefield, who, with her husband, started from Constantinople and crossed Asia to Shanghai.

Even to this day certain communities of Buddhists and Mohammedans pray by the hour before their favorite plant or flower. In India this species of worship seems to be the most prevalent.

In China the cobbler still goes from house to house announcing his approach with a rattle, and taking up his abode with the family while he accomplishes the necessary making and mending.

As an indication of the thrift among the working classes of France it is stated that there are now 6,000,000 depositors in the French savings banks with an accumulated fund of £112,000,000.

Two Italian ironclads have been ordered to Morocco, in view of the disturbed situation there.

The inhabitants of Munes, France, are very indignant because the Prefect has forbidden an announced bullfight.

Mr. Louis Gottmann, the Chicago astronomer, reaffirms his discovery of what seems to be a sign of vegetation in the moon.

It is reported in Shanghai that the Emperor is dissatisfied with the course events are taking, and that affairs are gradually working towards a coup d'etat.

Admiral de Gama asserts that there has been rioting in Rio de Janeiro, lasting five days, accompanied by outrages on Portuguese merchants, instigated by President Peixoto.

A Sumatran (England) correspondent announces on the authority of his vicar, that nine out of ten of the humblest brides swear to "love and honor cherries and a berry," instead of the regular "cherish and obey" of the marriage service.

Every year a Jewish girl in Frankfurt, Germany, receives a dowry of \$2,500, the income of a bequest by Baron Rothschild. Any respectable Jewess not younger than 17 or older than 36 may apply, and lots are drawn for the prize.

The death of "The Blind Woman of Manzanera" has attracted wide attention in Spain, and many of the most famous men in the country have pilgrimaged to her house to hear her. Queen Isabella gave her a pension years ago. She left about \$60,000.

The most wretched man on earth is probably a monarch, Norodom, King of Cambodia. He has a gorgeous palace furnished according to the most expensive ideas, but he adheres to the customs of his ancestors, and sleeps on an ancient carpet in a kind of shed that has not been cleaned since the creation. He is a miserable victim of hypochondria, and all day long he heaves sighs of utter wretchedness. This monarch is a short, fat person with one eye.

An Indian carpet has just been completed by the convicts in Aga for Queen Victoria that is said to be one of the most remarkable articles ever made in prison. Twenty eight of the most skillful convicts have been engaged in weaving it for many months, and now it is finished. It measures 77 feet by 40, and contains no fewer than 59,000,000 stitches. Design and coloring are both beautiful, and is a magnificent specimen of the old art in modern form it will compare with the most precious of Indian handiwork. The carpet is destined for the state apartment in Windsor Castle.

IMAGINATION CURES.

Some Remarkable Instances of Cures by the Imagination.

According to Vaidy, the French army stationed in Bavaria, after the battle of Austerlitz, had only 100 sick in a division of 8,000 men, being little more than one in the hundred. When, on the other hand, an army is subject to privations or is discouraged by defeat or want of confidence in its chiefs, the proportion of the sick is often fearfully increased. So efficacious is a cheerful state of mind, from the more healthy nervous influence, which it diffuses through the frame, that surprising recoveries occasionally happen which can be ascribed to no other cause than this.

A singular but instructive instance fell under the observation of Sir Humphrey Davy, when, early in life, he was assisting Dr. Beddoes in his experiments on the inhalation of nitrous oxide. Dr. Beddoes having inferred that the oxide must be specific for palsy, a patient was selected for trial and placed under the care of Davy. Previously to administering the gas, Davy inserted a small thermometer under the tongue of the patient to ascertain the temperature. The paralytic man, who had been in bed for some time, when he was to submit, but deeply impressed by Dr. Beddoes with the certainty of its success, no sooner felt the thermometer behind his teeth than he concluded that the gas was in operation, and he burst forth enthusiastically declaring that he already experienced the effects of its benign influence throughout his whole body. The opportunity was too tempting to be lost. Davy did nothing more, but desired his patient to return on the following day. The same ceremony was repeated, and the same result followed, and at the end of a fortnight he was dismissed cured, no remedy of any kind except the thermometer having been used.

Another remarkable instance occurred during the siege of Breda in 1625. When the garrison was on the point of surrendering from the ravages of scurvy, a few vials of sham medicine, introduced by the hospital surgeon, who was a Quaker, and who was unable and inflexible specific, and given in drops as such produced astonishing effects. Such as had not moved their limbs for months before were seen walking in the streets, and straight and whole, and many who declared they had been rendered worse by all former remedies recovered in a few days, to their inexpressible joy.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

The Canal Has Been Admirably Letting in Water.

Mr. John Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals, returned to Ottawa from Sault Ste. Marie on Thursday. The lock chamber of the Canadian canal, and the approaches east and west, have stood most admirably the test of the letting in of water by sluices on Tuesday last, through the dam holding out Lake Superior from the western entrance. The five pair of gates, three at the west end of the lock and the two at the east end, were being placed in position by means of the large pontoon which has been constructed for that purpose. This pontoon is to be a permanent adjunct of the canal, to be used as occasion may require in making repairs or in other work. The movable dam across the western entrance, which will allow of not only the lock chamber but the western channel of approach to it being pumped dry, will be finished in a short time. The valves by which the filling and emptying culverts under the floor of the lock chamber are operated are working in perfect order. 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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier?" Byron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1894.

GROSSLY LIBELLOUS.

That there is no extremity to the depth of disgraceful scurrility to which Mr. Davin will prostitute his fine capabilities, has long been patent to both his friends and his opponents. But in last issue of *The Leader* and in a special edition of the same on Saturday evening, Mr. Davin both surprised and disgusted his strongest friends and best opponents, by the lowest, most contemptible volley of Billingsgate that ever sullied even the prolific pages of *The Leader*, directed against a Member of the Executive Committee, Mr. Neff, of Moosomin.

The foundationless accusation that Mr. Neff had been coerced by Mr. McInnis, of *The Standard*, through fear of non-election, into according to a blackmailing demand upon the treasury, is criminally libellous. The language in which the accusation was couched was in its essence Davinian—vulgar, foul mouthed abuse.

That Mr. Neff is a brilliant, or even a judicious statesman, we will not say. That he is superior to the opposing candidate in the Moosomin district—Mr. McCallum—we do not know. But at this writing—Tuesday—we have not a shadow of doubt that, whatever may have been the prospects of the election previously, the fair-minded and independent people of Moosomin will return Mr. Neff by an overwhelming majority, to show this scurrilous editor of the *Regina Leader* that such dastardly attacks are held in proper esteem in this new North West.

Of Mr. McInnis' account spoken of, we have knowledge of every circumstance. It was an account for extras fairly based on tender price of a main contract. The point in dispute was not that the account was an over-charge viewed as an ordinary, everyday business transaction. Based, as it was, upon tender price, it was impossible to term it extortionate. The position taken by the Executive was this: These extras are over and above your contract; for these we will pay you simply cost, that is, the price of press-work and paper put upon and used in the work; we will allow you nothing for margin, wear and tear, interest on plant—we will not give you what is comprehensively called "profit."

In this the Executive egregiously blundered: They assumed a foolish position. Honest work merits honest reward; they withheld the reward. They inevitably failed to maintain this nonsensical position. The matter was finally submitted to Mr. Frank Oliver, member of the Assembly for Edmonton and a practical printer, who pronounced the claim just and valid. It appears that the cheque for the amount of the claim was handed to Mr. McInnis last week. Whether it was paid last week, next week or this week, is not a matter of moment, however compromising the payment on the eve of election may appear. The payment was just, and payment was proper at any time. For the past three months Mr. Neff had not been resisting payment; he had simply been deferring it.

If at any time during the progress of the dispute, Mr. Neff, Mr. Haultain or Mr. Tweed made the statement attributed to them by *The Leader*, that Mr. McInnis was attempting blackmail, they spoke slanderously. We do not believe they did so. If they even said that an exorbitant claim was being pressed, they spoke, we will not say falsely, but erroneously. Because of rumors circulated at Regina and

elsewhere, we believe one or other of them did so say. By making the opportunity to have the matter sifted in the courts, Mr. Davin is in no sense doing Mr. McInnis a good turn. That it will now be so sifted we have not the slightest doubt.

TOWN DEBENTURES.

The heads of Moose Jaw's city fathers are at present much puffed about over some town debentures, a by-law for which was ratified by the ratepayers last year, but which through what was, unquestionably, blinding—the authorship of which is not just now pertinent—have not yet been sold.

The by-law was duly passed by the Council, ratified by the ratepayers, and later legalized by the Assembly; but the brokers now claim that the debentures were not drafted in accordance with the provisions of the by-law, and consequently were not legalized by the Ordinance passed by the Assembly. By this leverage they are attempting to secure the debentures at 94, which is a heavy discount on paper for which 100 was at one time offered.

Their contention is manifestly wrong as the Ordinance sets forth that the by-law is legalized and also all or any debentures that have been or may hereafter be issued under the by-law. If the debentures are "legal" enough to bring 94, they are "legal" for 100. It is undoubtedly supposed that the corporation is at their mercy, and they are going to make a very profitable transaction out of it.

What the Council should do, in our opinion, is to offer the debentures at a fair figure; if it is not accepted, then pass a new by-law and issue new debentures, which may be placed on open market. The money has to be secured, and should be secured quickly, for the \$3,000 note at the Bank of Montreal, Regina, bearing 10 per cent. interest, is a dear loan.

REGARDING RAILWAYS.

On another page will be found a lengthy article on the subject of "Bussing Railways," reproduced from the *Patrons' Advocate*. There are in the article many ideas new to the people of Canada—or at least, which if not new, have hitherto not been looked upon with favor in Canada. For instance, the proposition to build and equip narrow-gauge branch lines as being more economical and preferable to the standard gauge. The prevailing feeling in this country regarding narrow-gauge railroads has been that they are a nuisance. They make necessary unloading and reshipment at every junction, while it takes the same steam power to haul a ton of freight on the narrow as on the standard gauge lines. Without a doubt the construction and equipment of the narrow-gauge are much less costly. Only by definite statistics can a conclusive finding be reached as to which is in reality in the end the more economical.

The matter would constitute an interesting subject of debate in Patron lodge meetings.

HE'S A HUNG FIRE.

"Foolish, screeching self-contradicting" is Mr. Davin's calm and impressive way of sizing up an article appearing in this paper two weeks ago, wherein reference was made to the fact that Mr. Davin accused Mr. Ross of deceiving the people of Moose Jaw; the hairless Nicholas advanced as his proof the statement that Mr. Daly had written him that Mr. Ross' account of the Winnipeg conference (when Mr. Ross and Mr. Neff met Mr. Daly in August last) was not a true account.

It is useless longer attempting to screen the point of our article, which Mr. Davin seems scarcely to have grasped. We did not wish to be too blunt; it would appear that we erred the other way, and were not blunt enough. We would delicately convey to Mr. Davin the simple assurance that to the people of Western Assiniboia—to whom his many excellencies and his even as numerous foibles are every day becoming more apparent—his word is not quite as good as other men's words. The fact that he says that Mr. Ross lied does not prove it, which leads us to the deduction that because he says he has a letter from Mr. Daly setting forth certain facts, that fact is not altogether established. But if he has the letter which he says he received, and which he may have received, let him fret it out. That will relieve from him this issue. The question will then be between Mr. Daly and Messrs. Ross, Neff and Haultain.

Mr. Davin does not produce the letter, but forsooth he has an excuse for not doing so. He says we had not the authority of Messrs. Ross and Haultain for asking for the letter. Well, we really had not; nor did we have the authority of Mr. Daly or Mr. Davin himself for speaking of the matter in any way. But it has become a public question, and we are not aware that we require the authority of any one for setting out to discover who is telling the truth in the case.

Don't bother yourself about the report to the Assembly just yet, Mr. Davin. Bring out the letter, and while we are considering its contents, we may also take a look at the report. The appearance of that letter will mark a material step in our progress.

LOOK AT IT THE OTHER WAY TOO.

The Winnipeg Commercial lately delivered a severe lecture on the subject of sending away for goods, in which was a great deal of truth. Our contemporaries all over the country have copied the article in full. The following paragraph gives the pith of the matter:—

"At any rate, the custom of sending away for goods is not the way to build up a country, and even where a trifling gain can be made by sending away for goods, the advantage gained may not be permanent. We have to rely very much one upon another, and where the business of a town is injured by sending away for goods, the entire community must suffer. Thus the bad effect of the custom comes back upon those who encourage and follow it. The country storekeeper is a necessity to the community. It is an accommodation to the public to be able to procure their requirements from stores close at hand. The storekeeper handles the products of the farmers, and is also a consumer of those products. The towns and villages all over the country form important consuming markets for the farmers. The building up of the town will increase the demand for products of the farm. The farmers are therefore interested in the prosperity of the towns and villages."

In the above there is nothing to which exception may be taken, yet there is an opposite stand from which to view the difficulty. The custom of sending away for goods would never have originated had not the retail dealers in country towns charged unjustifiable figures in their retail transactions. It is a fact clear as daylight that no one would take the trouble to send away for their goods if they could procure them at home at or near the cost of the same goods in the east. But if one could buy goods say in Toronto and land them by express say at Moose Jaw at a cost say twenty-five per cent. lower than one could procure the same goods for at the retail stores in Moose Jaw, who will say that one is not justified in sending to Toronto? Supposing the above case possible, does it not prove that the retail dealer's profit was enormous for the express charges on small lots must be many times larger than the retail man's freight charges on bulk.

The Commercial's words might be reversed and still the truth not traversed. We might say—At any rate, offering a temptation to make people send away for goods is not the way to build up a town; and even where a trifling loss would be felt by charging lower profits, the advantage gained would be permanent and would offset the loss. We have to rely very much on one another, and where the interests of the country are injured by high profits, the entire community must suffer. Thus the bad effect of the custom comes back upon those who made it a necessity and caused it to be followed. The retail purchaser is a necessity to the community. It is a necessity to the merchant to have consumers for his wares. The farmer buys the articles handled by the merchant, furnishing him his market. The country forms the market for the merchant. The building up of the country will increase the demand for merchandise. The merchants are therefore interested in the prosperity of the country.

But it may be said that the merchant cannot have been charging such enormous profits because if so, he would to-day be a rich man. Nevertheless, he did charge the profit, and he is not to-day a rich man. Why? Simply because of the credit system. Bad debts made it necessary for the merchant to charge big profits; the man short of money had to keep on buying at the higher cost and on credit; he was thus wading deeper into the mire of store debt, while the merchant was piling more accounts on his books, and was obliged periodically to raise prices a notch on cash customers to make good for the bad debts. This was the cash customer almost forced to import his goods; some of them may have been well-to-do, but few of them possessed such opulence that they could carry the weight of their

neighbors' store accounts in addition to the burden of their own necessities.

It is pleasing to note that this method of business over the whole Territories is changing. "No More Credit; Cash is King" is a sign now visible in a majority of the retail stores between Lake Superior and the Rockies. This system has already made possible such a reduction in prices that the difference between local and Toronto prices would now in a great majority of cases be consumed in the extra express charges. While the credit system worked negatively, raising the price and thus narrowing the market, the cash system is working out local business salvation. The lowered price brings in a customer who formerly imported goods; his trade makes possible a further lowering of prices, and in this way is evolved a widened business and a satisfied business community.

At the Brockville convention of the Locomotive Engineers, President Arthur, in the course of his address, said: "A few men got together and started the first division. From that little handful, by strictly adhering to their motto, 'Sobriety, Truth, Justice and Morality,' and to the Golden Rule, the organization has grown until it now has 530 sub-divisions and a membership of 35,000. To become a member a man must be temperate, able to read and write, and have had one year's experience as a locomotive engineer. In the centre of their division hall is an altar on which there lies an open Bible, which is the emblem of the Brotherhood. The Bible is the foundation upon which all good organizations are built." Based on such a rock it is no wonder that the Brotherhood has grown to such a strength, and embracing as it does almost every railway system in America.—*Ec.*

Regina Leader:—The Right Hon. the Minister of Justice has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Secord, Q. C., Crown Prosecutor, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Secord, who, like Mr. Justice Scott, is one of our earliest pioneer lawyers in the Territories, has had a large experience in commercial and criminal law. He was for some years a member of the North-West Council, first for the Regina District, then for South Regina. He is a sound lawyer, and as a practitioner he has always been the soul of honour.

The bicycle has beaten the horse. John S. Johnston at Buffalo last week wheeled a mile in 2:35.25, which is one second better than the fastest mile ever galloped by a race-horse, and is as good as a quarter mile handicap with a trotting horse.

Winter Excursions.

The winter excursion tickets over the C. P. R. will be this year on sale from Nov. 20th to Dec. 31st, and will be good for return within three months. Those, however, who find that this is too short a period, can have the tickets extended, a nominal figure being charged for so doing. These tickets afford excursionists an opportunity for visiting their friends in the east as they are good for stop-over on the going and returning limits and the return journey can be started from a point short of destination if necessary. A very gratifying feature in connection with these excursions via the C. P. R. is the placing of their upholstered tourist cars, which service they are extending to the branches as well as the main line this year, thereby enabling passengers to get sleeping accommodation from starting point to Montreal or Toronto, at a charge less than is made for such accommodation in any hotel. The excellent train service this year will undoubtedly be very much appreciated, as passengers can reach their old homes on the second night after leaving the North-West.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease, immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.


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READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST.

Great Reduction In the prices of Dry Goods and Boots & Shoes.

NO MORE CREDIT.

CASH CUSTOMERS DON'T HAVE TO PAY FOR LOSSES.

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BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

MOTHERS!

We have something real nice and neat to show you in Boys' and Children's READY MALE SUITS. Just see what we can do for you; bring your boys along and we can fit them with neatly made up Blue Serge suits at \$2.50, good dark Halifax Tweed suits at \$3.00, heavy Canadian Tweed suits at \$3.25, good imported Tweed suits at \$4.00 and up. We have also a nice assortment of boys' overcoats and pea jackets.

M. J. MACLEOD.

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FALL & WINTER GOODS

ARE ARRIVING DAILY.

Our selections of DRESS COSTUMES

are such as to sustain our reputation. We never placed on our shelves a more select variety.

In Dress Trimmings

we lead. An elegant range to select from. We invite every Lady to examine our new goods. No trouble to show them. We are offering at greatly reduced prices.

Balance of Summer Stock,

Ladies' Blouses and Gents' Reg. Shirts. We will dispose of them AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.

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LOADED SHELLS \$3.00 per 100.

All best brands of powder, including smokeless, guns for hire and sale. Having secured the services of a competent workman, I am prepared to attend to all kinds of gun repairing at shortest possible notice and at lowest rates.

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FURNITURE.

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

A Splendid Lot of

JNO. BELLAMY.

On Bonding Railways.

(Patrons Advocate.)

The Patrons Review says that the Patrons act unwisely in agitating against the bonding of railways. This only edited sheet is in error when it quotes this principle as a plank in the Patrons platform—it is not so—but that is a mere detail; as the principle of opposition to state bonus is general among us.

It is unfortunately true that when a projected railway is in danger of not being carried out for the want of a bond that many forget their former opposition, and sacrifice their principle to what they consider their interest; but in reality this occurs not only in this matter but in every other case in which temptation can affect a man's station of character. We see men who have been reputed almost as saint-like for all they have preached and proved for when an overwhelming temptation assails them; and how can we then wonder that the poor isolated farmer would be steady in his opposition to the bonding of railways when the construction of a railway near him would mean the lighting of much of his drudgery (for tending his drudgery) and the enhancement of value of everything he possesses?

But what does this prove? It only proves the well known weakness of the human nature. Every man is not a saint, some of us commit sins, and we ourselves in other respects disapprove of against which we are tempted, and we then favor the bonding of railways to remove the temptation of the path of the man. Just as bribery is a temptation in the candidate's campaign should in the railway bonding survey? The average voter is expected to take abstract notions to decide the critical part of the election; the almost that can be striven to understand that the politicians will do as possible, in order to win their clients. As the voter merely looks at the present time, and the reasons and the results, the temptation should be by the candidate. It should not be possible for the poor isolated man, to be tempted by the politicians in the bonding of railways. The man who would perhaps say "pass a bond on me and so many thousands of dollars and we will build the line." It would hardly be human nature to resist in many cases where settlement is made from money, and the money is given to the voters to all political economy aspects the temptation. Most likely the vote is passed, the line is built, and then after years of fruitless struggle the enterprise turns out, as all clear headed men knew that it would, a costly failure. Look at the various companies around us. There is Rapid City with its bonds to the M. & N. W. Railway, Emerson and Morris with their bonds to the C.P.R., Portage la Prairie, Minto and other towns which voted large sums for railway bonds, failed to pay their interest, and have sunk into civic bankruptcy. I therefore say, so thoughtless as you think that the mere fact of these failures does more to keep capital from being invested in Manitoba than all the immigration literature ever printed could make good again! Instead of looking for money from Europe as is the case elsewhere, we find it difficult to find money to manage things upon. We find that of employees striking for wages are in arrears, of train conductors restricted, while expenses continue to run out of all proportion to the income in consequence of litigation. Freight rates on these lines are so high that they are refused as they are not profitable.

What can be done? It has been said that the Patrons then mean to build the roads should never have been built. Not exactly, but they mean to build have been built in the way they are.

With an important difference, if they are as solid, as broad, as heavy, and the building stock as expensive, as the main trunk lines. This is otherwise in other countries where the government is the owner. The main trunk lines are as we have them, the contribution branches are narrow gauge lines (about 2 feet wide) on which rails, bridges and rolling stock are all small and less costly than on the main line. They have many of such lines in Belgium. In Belgium there are many of them also; and our great competitors, the Argentine Republics, have them also with this difference besides, that in out of the way places they use horses to draw the trucks instead of locomotives, the people not being so much a horse as we are here.

This was a great constructive error that the contributory lines were made to be as small as the main trunk line, it made the work costly to build, costly to equip, and costly to maintain. We ought to have considered that we did not want the speed and elegance that they had on the main line, and which is absurdly out of place in remote districts for many years to come. Then again there was no reason why the Government should not have built the roads themselves, borrowing the money on their own security, with

a special rate of taxation, upon the counties benefited by the road. Such is not being done in New Zealand, where all the works are actually carried out without the intervention even of a contractor, the government representative being the employer direct.

If we say that we cannot do so here, that the money would be hoarded, the worked scamped, what an unenviable character we give ourselves!

The Review says "that there are many sections where railways have been built with the assistance of public bonuses, that would never have been built without them."

It may be so in some cases, but should not be in any.

Settlement has been allowed to spread about in all directions, without any previous thought of what the settlers were to do with their produce when they had any to market. The C.P.R. was a great sinner in this respect. It encouraged people to string themselves across a continent instead of persuading them to settle down in districts where they could be mutually assisting and contributing. Had they (the Company) taken their full time to build their main line instead of finishing it in two years within their limitation, and had they encouraged settlement in blocks along the line, and discouraged the idea of people straggling away into remote districts, and then have suggested these solidly settled districts with auxiliary light railways as mentioned before, not only would the country be more prosperous to-day but hundreds, many thousands, would be in it still instead of having left it with a curse and in despair. The great Company should have done all they could to encourage settlement of this kind, for it is the only permanent settlement, instead of which they encouraged people to go anywhere; go west and west again, and still west as the line kept on being built; leaving the country behind with only a sprinkling of population; until we actually have now to consider if we can enable some of these people in the Territories to earn a living by voting a large sum of money to irrigate their barren lands. Who asked them to go there? Who took them there? The C.P.R., and in allowing this the Government was directly culpable. We see how the evils grew. Had the settlements been wisely planned, the necessary light railways would have cost little in themselves and have had a fair revenue to dip upon from the start, while even now along the lines of our contributory railways settlement is scanty and far apart.

As the government have so far neglected their functions of really directing and governing when such attention would have been productive of good, we, as Patrons, at present have to watch that their activities are not further exercised in promoting what we consider to be an evil.

Therefore we oppose further bonding of railways, and urge that if in any section of the country a railway is necessary, it should be built as a narrow gauge one, or feeder to the main line, that the example of New Zealand should be imitated by the Government building the line itself, and charging an annual rate upon the district benefited; that a fixed rate for haulage should be made upon the lowest possible basis, and that salaries and expenses should be reduced in every possible way.

It is perfectly absurd to see station agents in little out of the way places receiving sixty dollars and more a month for their work whilst in Britain the same work would only receive from twenty to twenty-five. The cost of living is not the reason of the different figures, but solely the distaste that seems to obtain in the official world of doing anything cheaply. In Britain a station agent has to pass a stiff examination as to fitness before he is appointed, and in most stations his salary does not exceed £1 per week or about \$20 per month; why then should it be otherwise in Canada?

Do the farmers earn so much that they can afford to pay such extravagant salaries as are usual here, or is it merely a relic of that unfortunate boom time that we all wish had never been?

Every candid man must own, upon reflection that these arguments are weighty. We want the railways certainly but there is no reason why they should benefit the promoters and contractors mostly, and be in too many cases a dead-weight instead of an assistance to Manitoba.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

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is that of the dyspeptic, but his face will brighten when he knows that Ripans Tablets cure that terrible disorder and will make him a cheerful and happy man.

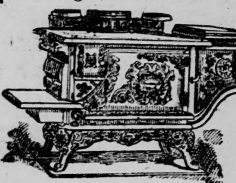
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MISS ANNIE JOY, WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

A bright little lad, or golden-haired girl, is the delight of your home. Whether you revel in riches, or know something of the privations of poverty, that child is all the world to you. It is no wonder that mother and father become anxious when sickness overtakes the little one.

The remedy, fathers and mothers, is nearby. South American Nervine has been the means of giving back to the bloom of youth to thousands of suffering little ones. It is not a medicine that buoys up the parents' hopes, only to have them in a short time dashed down again lower than ever. Whether with child or adult, it promptly gets at the seat of all disease, which is the nerve centres. From this fact it is peculiarly efficacious in the treatment of nervous diseases of man, woman or child.

A recent case is that as told by Mrs. M. A. Joy, of West Toronto Junction, whose little daughter Annie, aged 15 years, had been a sufferer from severe nervous depression for about two years. As with all mothers, no trouble and expense was spared in the effort to bring relief to the child. The little one suffered extreme pains in the head, so

distressing at times as to render her completely helpless, sapping all her strength. The best skill of the most skilled physicians was called into request, but little Annie steadily grew worse. Becoming more hopeless and discouraged as the weeks went by, Mrs. Joy decided on trying South American Nervine as almost a last resort. Employing her own words she said: "I determined to give it a trial, although I felt it was useless."

To-day it is all happiness around that home, for before one bottle of the medicine had been taken, the mother tells us Annie commenced to show decided signs of improvement. The child has taken three bottles and has practically regained her natural health and vigor. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Mrs. Joy cannot speak too highly of South American Nervine.

Much was at stake, but this wonderful discovery proved equal to the emergency, and so it does in every case. Thousands of letters on file from well-known citizens prove this. For nervous diseases of young or old, from whatever cause, it is an absolutely infallible cure.

For Sale by W. W. BOLE,

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA

A Quebec merchant is trying the experiment of shipping Canadian fish to South America.

The council of the Montreal Board of Trade is in favor of establishing a Japanese Consulate in the city.

Mrs. Clara M. Harris, of Port Erie, Ont., is seeking divorce from her husband in Buffalo on account of neglect and infidelity.

A young girl of St. Sauveur, Que., who recently attempted to poison her father by putting Paris green in his tea, is reported to have gone insane through remorse.

Mr. Emile Marquette, the Quebec Provincial Immigration Agent, says a very large number of men are out of work, and the coming winter will be a very hard one.

At its regular meeting last week the Toronto City Council passed a by-law to compel the Street Railway Company to provide protection for the motormen during the winter months.

Lord Brassey, who arrived in Winnipeg on Monday night, in speaking of preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies, said it was a nice idea, but that it was wholly impracticable and would never work. He also expressed the opinion that the Hudson's Bay railway would never prove a success owing to the limited period of navigation in the summer.

GREAT BRITAIN

Lady Randolph Churchill has written to a friend in England saying that her husband's health shows no signs of improving.

The Scotch coal owners have held a meeting and resolved to evict from their houses all miners who do not return to work.

Sir Donald Smith, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, has purchased the Highland estate of Gleneloe for fifteen thousand pounds.

Lord Hothfield has retired from the Ministerial ranks. He took the step owing to what he regards as the iniquitous tariff of Sir William Harcourt.

London Trusts says that great obstacles have arisen in connection with the Carrivich's proposed marriage to Princess Alix, and it may never take place.

Dr. W. O. Owen, the Baconian scholar of Detroit, claims to have discovered another cipher in Shakespeare's plays. It is a play in five acts, complete in every detail, even to the business.

The group of old Fenians and invincibles have taken advantage of the discontent caused by the delay in action, upon the Home Rule question, and have formed a new society called the Old Guard.

Mr. Justin McCarthy says that the Irish people are not to blame if they are beginning to lose trust in the assurances given them, seeing that the Government has delayed dealing with the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone has surprised the general public and perplexed his own party by writing a letter to the House of Commons, denouncing local option and declaring himself in favor of the prohibition system.

After a patient investigation of the question in England, it is not believed that the claims of the suicide in life insurance policies is accountable for the great increase recently in the number of suicides.

Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, was entertained at dinner on Thursday night by the London Chamber of Commerce. He made an important speech on the commercial policy of the United States.

It is said that the sight of one of Sir William Harcourt's eyes is entirely gone, and fears prevail that the sight of the other may rapidly follow. His resignation of the leadership of the House of Commons is a foregone conclusion.

UNITED STATES

There is a scheme on foot to connect Pittsburgh and Chicago by electric railway.

The latest statistics show that the death rate in the city of New York is rapidly decreasing.

The Democratic State Convention at Saratoga, N. Y., nominated Senator David B. Hill for Governor.

Mrs. Perry, in an interview on Tuesday, said that it was a mistake to allude to her husband as a seeker for the North Pole. His object is to delineate the north coast of Greenland.

The steamship Spree, which arrived at quarantine, N. Y., on Wednesday night, had among her passengers Mr. Walter Wellman and three members of his unsuccessful Polar expedition.

The striking garment makers of Boston expect to start a co-operative factory and make clothing under the direct supervision of the manufacturers, thus doing away with the contractors.

R. A. Raines, of Toronto, jumped from a third-story window of the sanitarium at Danville, N. Y., where he was receiving treatment, on Monday evening, and received injuries which will probably terminate fatally.

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, addressing the State Board of Equalization in Springfield yesterday on the assessment of the Pullman Palace Car Company's property, said that the company escaped much taxation by the United States and Canada by understating their property.

GENERAL

The Pope is in good health, in spite of reports to the contrary.

The French Government has enacted a stringent law against the sale of adulterated liquors.

The Empress Dowager of China has sent chests of pills to be distributed among the Chinese troops in Korea.

Despatches from Batavia, Java, say that Mataram, the capital of the island of Lombok, has been almost destroyed by the Dutch fleet.

The condition of the Czar is such that he is still confined to his room, and his departure from Spola for the Crimea has been postponed.

Within two months, when more horses have been inoculated, the Pasteur Institute in Paris will send out anti-diphtheria serum to the provinces.

The German summer resorts are again becoming very popular with fashionable French people, for the first time since the Franco-Prussian war.

The Japanese Minister in Rome has notified the Italian Government that Japan is desirous of immediately concluding a commercial treaty with Italy.

The construction of a new mole and dockyard at Gibraltar has been begun, and five hundred skilled workmen will shortly leave England to carry on the work.

During the recent German naval maneuvers, Emperor William expressed the hope that some day Wettin would be directly connected by water with Berlin.

The Archbishop of Dublin the other day consecrated the Protestant church in Madrid and consecrated the Rev. Senor Cabarre as the first Protestant Bishop of Madrid.

Mail advices from Port au Prince state that the power of the present Administration is tottering to a fall, and that the people of Hayti generally are ripe for revolution.

The advices from Tokio stating that a second Japanese army of thirty thousand men sailed on Tuesday from Hiroshima are regarded as the first step in the advance on Peking.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Some Items About a Few of the Great Folks of the World.

The Count of Paris' fortune amounted to about \$20,000,000, but there are many who are to have shares of it.

Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant has just celebrated his nineteenth birthday. He went to India on entering the army in 1820, and saw almost all his active service there.

A Parisian chemist has invented a luminous face powder which, it is said, will prevent the ghastly appearance which beauty sometimes assumes under the penetrating rays of the electric light.

Lord Wolseley, who has just been created a field marshal in the English army, has attained that rank at an earlier age than any non-royal officer since 1760, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, who became field marshal at 41.

Henry M. Stanley and his wife, a foreign correspondent writes, have fallen into the background. One never sees or meets them at any of the smart gatherings. In fact, all Englishmen seem to take rather a pleasure in calling Stanley an out-and-out fraud.

A former officer of the Grand Army, Henry Wadsworth, a wealthy man, has gone to California to purchase ground to establish a vegetarian colony. His disciples, however, are to eat fruit and vegetables only in the raw state, live in unfurnished huts, and wear as little clothing as possible. In the colony are twelve German noblemen.

It is said of Aubrey Beardsley, the original and eccentric artist whose work is the present craze in London, that he gets his marked shadow effects by laying his hand on the floor and working from above it, stooping over his chair. His work is usually very ugly, but is always entirely different from anything one is accustomed to.

Among the victims of the cholera in St. Petersburg is General Count Pavlovitch, one of the Imperial chamberlains, a man known throughout Russia. In Paris, under the Second Empire, he was a popular figure. His wife, one of the most beautiful women in the foreign colony of Paris at the time, eloped with Lord Hamilton, of England.

President Casimir-Perier has a strongly developed jaw, a look of determination, and something of the aggressive appearance of a bulldog. A clever caricaturist took advantage of the resemblance in appearance and name to portray him as "M. Casimir-Terrier," and the caricature has "caught on." Far from lowering him in the public esteem, however, it has greatly increased his prestige as the uncompromising watchdog of the Republic.

Cheesholm Robertson, one of the foremost leaders of the great Scottish coal miners' strike, speaks French with an unimpeachable accent, is acquainted to some extent with German, writes two systems of shorthand, and reads Carlyle and Schopenhauer. He wears a velvet jacket cut a la Whistler, affects a stovepipe hat of the pattern worn ten years ago, and is profuse in his display of jewelry. He could make a cane which is said to weigh seven pounds.

Bismarck was a student in Göttingen in 1822 and 1823, where his skill in fence won for him the surname "Achilles the invulnerable." In three terms he fought 20 duels, and received only a single wound, of which the scar is still visible on his left hip. It is still possible, but as this was caused by his adversary's blade flying from the hilt, it was contrary to the code, so that his reputation for invulnerability remained technically unimpaired. Indeed, the university authorities forbade him to fight certain projected duels on pain of expulsion.

Princess Beatrice and her husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg, lately took a brief trip along the French coast, strictly incognito, and a la Bohème. They visited Mont St. Michel, and cheerfully joined in the rush for seats at the table d'hôte after watching the culinary operations in the kitchen. Princess Beatrice had with some difficulty secured a place when a young lady opposite said to her: "Would you mind changing with me, so that I may sit next to my young man?" The request was of course granted, with so laudable an object in view.

Eugenie has the London and Paris newspapers read to her after breakfast every morning, and not until she knows the news of the world does she open her mail. The ex-Empress was sixty-eight years old last spring, and as a concession to the infirmities of age she carries with her a plain umbrella of unbleached muslin as a walking stick. It is never unrolled, and an attempt is made to make use of it as a protection against a sudden shower. She usually promenades alone in entire indifference to her personal appearance, and dresses always in black, which looks funeral in contrast with her white hair.

A Costly Diagnosis.

Wife—"The doctor tells me that he thinks you have enlargement of the heart." Husband—"I thought he must imagine I had something of the sort by the size of the bill he sent in."

BURNING OF THE CAROLINE

A THRILLING EPISODE IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

The Brave Deeds of the Men of 1837—Victory or a Winding Sheet Beneath the Falls—The False Charges of Fiction—Canadians Need Not Blush With Shame for That Little Band of Heroes.

There were stirring times in the Province of Upper Canada in the year 1837. No Grand Trunk railway, nor telegraph wires strung all over the country at that time to keep people in touch with their distant interests. While the men of strong arm and loyal heart were away at Toronto and other places, supposed to be exposed to internal and external disturbance, the timid and helpless left behind were in a state of continual terror and suspense, not only because of the uncertain danger surrounding their friends at the front, but also because they believed they had reason to be concerned about their own personal safety as a writer in The Empire.

Every day some new rumor found a lodgment among the outlying rural sections, startling the quiet inclined people with some new phase of an impending danger, and often it was hard to tell friend from foe, for in the older and better settled districts the low murmuring often heard among the disaffected gave a seeming certainty to surmise. They heard of "Hunter Lodge" being formed in the towns and villages, where secret plans were nightly concocted and daily made public.

Unquestionably it was a stirring time, and the engrossing public interest had been raised to such a degree of excitement that would be, in our modern prosaic time, hard to understand, not withstanding a Fenian raid and North-West rebellion.

The year was drawing to a close. Men in authority had said that rebellion was stamped out at Upper Canada. Yet times were still stirring and ominous. Rumor asserted that several thousand rebels and American brigades, organized on American soil and led by an American general, had assembled on the Niagara frontier, had seized upon Navy Island, where they issued grandiose proclamations; and also with twelve cannon and other arms, stolen from the conveniently open Batavia arsenal, had erected batteries and declared war on Great Britain, and Governor Sir Francis Bond Head gave a certain significance to the same by firing a few shot and shells, whereby three or four loyal Canadian patriots were killed. The time was more than surmise, it was nearly certain. The urgency of the occasion gave loyal men little time to consider that an avowed rebellion would permit a band of brigands and pirates to use its border as a base of supply and line of retreat while they made war on a friendly neighbor. To remonstrate would have been futile. It was necessary to take the law into their own hands, and the more poignant and intense felt all over the province, but there was no uncertainty. The ink on the Governor's call and proclamation was scarcely dry when the men of the Niagara front, under the command of Allan N. McNab, colonel of the 3rd regiment of Gore militia, were gathered on the Niagara front, near Chippewa creek.

At this time the steamboat Caroline, owned by William Wells, of Buffalo, was out of the ice in the ship canal, fitted with a small crew of Americans, and bound for Buffalo and Black Rock with men and war material, and on the morning of the 29th December run down to Schlosser, a small town distant about two miles from the mouth of the Niagara river. During the time of the early French and English settlements Schlosser was considered a very important place. But now, except for its local historical associations, it is scarcely referred to. In 1837 it boomed for a short time, and the half rotten old storehouse that toppled on piles over the river bank, the old shed in rear of the wooden wharf, the little store of the teacher and theories beyond the railway crossing and station, they all became dignified with the name of "Fort Schlosser," and engrossed for a time a space in the annals of diplomatic ingenuity that at the time it was scarcely referred to. During the day (the 29th) the Caroline made two or more trips to the island from Schlosser, and in the evening was tied up at the wharf, it was accordingly referred to as "Fort Schlosser." By his orders about sixty gallant volunteers met at the mouth of Chippewa creek, ready to hazard their lives at the call of duty. There were seven boats drawn up on the river, and a number of new recruits, and though very few of them knew precisely the nature of the expedition, they knew it was full of danger, and the current at their feet, dashed past at the rate of six knots an hour, and knew the peril of the words of their gallant colonel, "It was either victory or a winding sheet beneath the falls."

WHO COMMANDED THE EXPEDITION.

They were commanded by Captain Andrew Drew, an officer in the Royal Navy. Each boat had an experienced officer in charge. Their names, worthy of being remembered were: Shepherd, McClelland, also of the Royal Navy, second in command; Christopher Beer commanded the third; John Gordon the fourth; John Emaley the fifth; Thomas Hector and John Battersby the sixth and seventh.

After tracking the boats some distance up the river, at 10 o'clock, they embarked, and each man being informed as to the orders "to destroy the Caroline wherever they could find her," they started. Five of the boats only reached the Caroline. The other two lost their way (the night being very dark) one of them grounding on Buckhorn Island. Quite a number of men (most of these asleep) were on board the Caroline when the boats reached her. In the scramble and scuffle that ensued a number were wounded on both sides. Shepherd, McCormack and Richard Arnold were the only ones considered serious on the side of the raiders. After the American party had been driven from the steamer, one of them, named Amos Durfee, was

was killed by a shot through the back of his head. As he fell

where he had stood on the wharf, in the line of fire from the tavern and warehouse where the late occupants of the Caroline were sheltered, and reinforced by friends, and Alexander McClelland, of the U. S. Army, in October, 1837, for being one of the expeditionary force, notwithstanding every degree of latitude being given by the prosecution to prove a strong case, there was direct evidence given to prove that a shot was fired by one of the boats crew. So it is highly probable that poor Amos Durfee got his death wound from some of the trembling cowards he had been that day vigorously applauding. It was an unfortunate ending, and the American Government made the most of the occasion by making strong representations to the British Court of St. James on behalf of the sovereign people of the State of New York, and also declared every man who went out that expedition a murderer and an abettor of murder.

The steamer being now in the hands of the invaders, it was towed out from the shore, and the Caroline was towed to the falls. There was nothing removed from her, except some mattresses for the wounded to lie on and her colors. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning when the seven boats returned to Chippewa Creek, but the transaction made by Colonel McNab at the time, it was stated that "no living person remained on the Caroline after the capture of her crew." The statement of McClelland, above mentioned, this statement was fully corroborated and accepted.

THE FALSE CHARGES OF FICTION.

It is unfortunate that we, who live in an age which may be considered remote in the brief, but eventful, history of our country, should sometimes read in American school book history the reiterated fictions that were at the time amply disproved. And it is still more unfortunate that now and then a Canadian, trusting to the plausible appearance of the lie, and being also afflicted with the coquette's scribbles, repeats in print the base fiction of the many innocent victims who went to death on the burning Caroline.

Happily we live in the time when the burning of a Caroline would be unnecessary, and the occupation of a Canadian island an impossibility. But we know that there was a time when the possibility of the one made the other necessary. It is absurd to speculate to-day on what might and should have been done. If we calmly consider all the peculiar exigencies which gave cogent existence to that conglomeration of diverse passions and interests, then known as the people of Upper Canada, and then consider the urgent danger that confronted the men of 1837, though they may have erred in their mode of meeting it, for they had not the light and experience of 1894 to guide them, we know they faced danger manfully and fearlessly. And looking at the whole of the month of December, we know that the act of burning the Caroline was a necessary and a just one. The reason why "went out on a dark December night to cross Niagara's rapid stream and seized and burned the steamer Caroline."

THE LATEST CRAZE.

The "Old World" appears to be trying to keep up with the "New" in the matter of novelties and strange devices. The latest craze over there is popularly known as the "Old Maid Insurance." The scheme is intended to benefit such ladies as have not found a husband. By paying given premium the policy taker secures either in a lump sum or in an annuity a stipulated sum in the event of a failing to get married by the date specified in the policy. A table based on the marriageability of females is made up just as the mortality tables are constructed in life insurance. Age, beauty, health and all the elements that go to make a desirable wife, are taken into account and the rates are adjusted accordingly. Every policy taker is first examined by an appointed board of examiners. They will see that the lady is not floated under this scheme, but the experiment is as yet too new to furnish conclusive results as to its ultimate success. It would seem at this time that the "New" plan admitted of much fraud and presented many openings for swindling. One might contract a secret marriage and by keeping it from the public knowledge continue to draw the annuity. Nevertheless, the insurance against oldmaidenhood may prove successful and may come to be no mean factor in the promotion of the ends for which woman has been destined. There are undoubtedly many "safe risks" in all communities. It is also possible that many who thus insure will remain single from choice believing that a good insurance is better than a bad husband. We are likely to have the thing done here, in a short time, if there is anything in it.

The British Museum Cat.

One of the best known and most popular domestic pets in London is the British Museum cat. It is just about twelve months ago since the animal, which had apparently strayed from somewhere, had attached himself to the porter's quarters facing Great Russell street. Being a huge, beautifully marked cat, he was engaged to remain, instead of being unceremoniously driven off, as assuredly would have been his fate had he been possessed of fewer personal attractions. From the first the animal has been a favorite with the attendants and the general public, now he constitutes one of the attractions of the great establishment, and is eagerly sought for by occasional visitors, both adult and juvenile.

Lately the cat has considerably extended the sphere of his rambles. He occasionally invades the reading-room, where he receives the attention of a stroking from even the most reserved and studious habitues. At nights the animal parades the Egyptian Room, where so many embalmed and mummified specimens of his tribe are exhibited.

Money in Fatness.

Thin Water—"I wouldn't be so fat as you for a good deal."

Fat Water—"Dat's all you know. Dis fat is with money. Young ladies pay me for fatness in front of 'em when dey eat 'em from de col."

Rival Belles.

She—"Have you met Miss Richigirl?"

He—"Once or twice."

She—"Pretty sharp, isn't she?"

He—"I should say so. One has to keep away from her elbows."

AN ENORMOUS PAY SHEET.

A Change in the System of Paying the Salaries of Twenty Thousand Men—The Old Pay Car Doomed.

The new system of payment inaugurated by the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway is expected to be beneficial in every respect, and an advance upon the old methods, and, judged by broader views, to practically remove the serious risks the company ran under the old system of paying by car, which delayed payment of salaries along the line several days. All the leading railways of the United States are contemplating a change from the old system.

The object is to make available the banking and other facilities which have grown up since the Grand Trunk initiated methods or adopted English ones many years ago. Instead of transmitting hundreds of thousands of dollars through the country, with the attendant risks, counting money over and over, making up numerous remittances for one class of payers, and sending paymasters with the requisite equipment for another class, it is now realized that funds are lying in the cities and all the more important towns, adequate for all local wants while at smaller places there are the company's own funds to draw upon. The expense of this Grand Trunk service also affords a valuable adjunct in the distribution and supply of money. By the means now successfully introduced, though to a limited extent, the placing of funds at remote points only to work back to the large centres, is avoided. The banks assume the actual disbursement of the money for which their agents are eminently qualified, and the company's staff will disburse every cent of the accurate production of the drafts, and to the delivery of them to those entitled according to the pay rolls. The banks have cordially entered into the plan, and it is to be carried out without cost to either the employees or the company. The compensation to the banks is to be found in the increased note circulation and the opportunities which will be afforded the payees to become acquainted with banking facilities and the consequent incentive to prudent habits. It is confidently believed that as the plan gets fully introduced employees will realize that the pay draft is available for ready money for outstanding accounts, for deposit at banks from which it may be drawn as occasion requires, or, better still, it may augment some accumulation already lying at interest.

If properly understood and applied, there will be no such risk to particular points, and the ample margin of time given for collection will be so appreciated that the unseemly crowding which has prevailed under the "pay car system" will cease. At present we understand the whole of the month succeeding that in which the money is earned is occupied in drawing, distributing, paying and checking up the necessary accounts. Hereafter it is anticipated there will be no such delay. The dates of payment to the members of the large body of nearly 20,000 men affected by these arrangements, indeed we understand it may be practicable to circulate all the drafts by the fifteenth, instead of not until nearly the close of each month. It would seem as reasonable to expect the Grand Trunk employees, to use the pay drafts as we have suggested, in their own time and at their own convenience, to rely upon themselves in their matrimonial and other appointments. We trust the plan inaugurated may prove beneficial to the Grand Trunk service, and predict that other large companies will see the advantage of adopting similar methods.

There are eight colored physicians in Baltimore.

WHERE THE VICTORY WAS WON.

A Description of the Place Where the Japanese Won Their Great Victory.

It is in the mountainous tongue of land extending out into the sea from West Corea, towards the Chinese province of Shan-tung, that the Japanese won their great victory the other day. Ping Yang, or Phong Yang, where the battle occurred, is on the Ta-tung River, and is the largest and, commercially, the most important town in the northwestern province of Corea. All Corea is covered by mountains, and there are no highways except the wretched roads along the valleys and across the passes. Several of these lines of travel from the north, east and south center at Ping Yang, and the water thoroughfare reaches the sea about thirty-five miles to the west. All these advantages have given Ping Yang considerable importance. When the Japanese first saw the Chinese frontier about six weeks ago, they made straight for this point of vantage, the largest town in Corea north of Seoul. It was in the face of these fortifications that the Chinese, however, who had come up the west coast on a troop ship, made bold to join battle with the enemy. Of course they were driven back, and their inevitable repulse was hailed as a great victory in China. Then the Chinese crossed the Ta-tung River, and planted their outposts a few miles south of it. We are mentioning only a few leading facts that are now known to be true. It had been known for about a fortnight that a Japanese column from Seoul was marching north toward Ping Yang. It had also been intimated, rather indefinitely to be sure, that other soldiers from Japan were taking the sea route in the same direction. It was not certain, however, that a third detachment had been headed for the same goal from Gensan, over a hundred miles to the northwest, one of the best harbors in Corea, and the port that Russia covets so much. The forces had thus been advancing gradually and in part secretly upon Ping Yang. They made their approach very evident just eight days before the battle began. They were thirty-five miles from Ping Yang when they drove the Chinese out of their positions, and captured Hwang Ju. It was a week later before the column from Gensan came up on the Chinese right, and the three columns closed in upon the front and flanks of the Chinese. What the Japanese will make of their great victory remains to be seen. We have no reason to believe that a single detachment of Chinese troops faces them now in north Corea. They are far as we know, free to advance unopposed to the frontier, to seize the passes leading into the country, and even to throw China into a panic by marching toward Peking or invading Manchuria.

THE POOR RICH HORSE AND THE RICH POOR HORSE.

The poor rich horse, driven by a tall coachman with high hat and white gloves, looked very gay as he pranced up to the door of an elegant establishment on the avenue. The breast of the noble creature was covered with foam, and he laid his head very high. His mouth was stretched wide open, and he tossed his head up and down, and back and forth, and pawed the air with his fore-feet. So high were his eyes—almost looking toward the sky—he scarcely seemed able to see a rat-dray horse that stood near, regarding him with a sleepy wonder, and considering him as belonging to another "breed" than his entirely. The old horse did not suppose he would do any good to pass the time of day with his neighbor, as the rich horse undoubtedly regarded himself as far too good to communicate with such a humble personage, so he changed the bit around in his mouth and was just about to drop into a gentle doze, when a sound of distress from the rich horse caused his plain neighbor to open his eyes wide and to request the former with considerable curiosity, with a length expressed in this way: "You look very gay, neighbor; are you not comfortable with your fine, silver-plated harness and shiny trappings?"

"I can hear you though I can scarcely see you," answered the poor rich horse, "for my harness, although undoubtedly very handsome, is a perfect torture to me. You can see for yourself, I have had it tied up with a new fangled contrivance called an over-check. My eyes are almost blinded by the glare of the sun, and my neck aches, and my head throbs, and I am really quite miserable."

"I don't know much about checkreins," blurted the rich poor horse, and I have never hauled fine ladies around in my carriage. I suppose, by the way I have seen them getting up with their fine white hands, that they wouldn't want you dressed up so you would be uncomfortable or suffer by it."

"Oh, yes; I'm getting quite used to that. Very often my neck is so sore that I can scarcely eat, and then they think I am ill, and the surgeon with a great long name—v-e-r-y-t-r-a-n-s-y-n-y, I think they call him—comes in with a black cloth and ties up my head, and says, 'You have a headache, and I'll feel perfectly miserable. Sometimes they make me wear the over-check and blinders, and then it seems to me as if I would be my own enemy. Little then can I do except the way and the tops of people's heads; and if I stumble, or run away, and I am afraid of something I can't see, the driver whips me where my hair has been clipped and I can't say a word back. Oh, well, you don't have any black and white hair gets rough and shaggy."

"Oh, dear," sighed the poor rich horse. "I would much rather have your coat of fur, and I wouldn't care how rough it was, if they would only let me have the hair that belongs to me. It would be much more comfortable than a blanket. They cut off my hair and I feel very chilly under the blows. I don't dare around as you do, because I feel gay and happy, but I can't feel perfectly miserable. Sometimes they make me wear the over-check and blinders, and then it seems to me as if I would be my own enemy. Little then can I do except the way and the tops of people's heads; and if I stumble, or run away, and I am afraid of something I can't see, the driver whips me where my hair has been clipped and I can't say a word back. Oh, well, you don't have any black and white hair gets rough and shaggy."

"Well, you have a nice stable to stay in, don't you? Now, I have nothing but a plain barn and no padding. To be sure, on cold nights I have straw up to my knees, but I don't have any blankets and my hair gets rough and shaggy."

"Oh, dear," sighed the poor rich horse. "I would much rather have your coat of fur, and I wouldn't care how rough it was, if they would only let me have the hair that belongs to me. It would be much more comfortable than a blanket. They cut off my hair and I feel very chilly under the blows. I don't dare around as you do, because I feel gay and happy, but I can't feel perfectly miserable. Sometimes they make me wear the over-check and blinders, and then it seems to me as if I would be my own enemy. Little then can I do except the way and the tops of people's heads; and if I stumble, or run away, and I am afraid of something I can't see, the driver whips me where my hair has been clipped and I can't say a word back. Oh, well, you don't have any black and white hair gets rough and shaggy."

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THE FARM.

Farm Machinery.

What a wonderful improvement has been made in this line during the last thirty or forty years. Then everything was rude and crude, made without any attempt at symmetry or artistic design. Presto! what a change! Could those who "blazed" the way for Western civilization, those who bore the burdens in the conquest of the wilderness and wrested a livelihood from its virgin soil with their simple tools, have seen the display at the World's Fair of that marvellous array of implements upon which the greatest ingenuity of the artisan and artist had been exhausted and which shone resplendent with gold and silver, they would have thought themselves in fairy land.

But to the modern farmer, in this age of development and invention, nothing causes more surprise and wonder. He seems to think there's nothing new under the sun, and the fact is many of these splendid labor-saving tools that are so nearly perfect are so poorly appreciated and cared for that they don't remain "new" very long, for the sun and sky are about the only covering they ever get.

No wonder some people complain of hard times. In driving over the country one sees ten thousand dollars' worth of costly implements lying unsheltered, rusting and rotting.

We knew a man who kept the new canvases from the binder in his hen-house. It is almost needless to add that the sheriff sold him out.

Brining Butter.

It is difficult to lay down a hard-and-fast rule, says an ex-dairy teacher in London Dairy as to the strength of the brine. In using a dairy maid ought to make the brine of the strength best calculated to suit the market to which she sends the butter. Should only a very slightly salted butter be required, as for the London market, one pound of good salt to a gallon of water, left on the butter for about ten minutes, will be sufficient; enough brine should be used to cover the grains thoroughly. As a general rule, a little less brine than the quantity of cream put in the churn should be used. If a more fully salted butter be desired the amount of salt to the gallon should be increased and allowed to remain a longer time on the grains of butter—say twenty minutes to half an hour. Certainly considering salting by means of brine the best method, if carried out with judgment. I find there are many who have tried brine and find it up to the mark, but they fail to get the butter sufficiently salt; and on inquiry, I generally find the butter is churned into lumps before brining. Done in this way, it is impossible for it to be brined before the salt has penetrated to the center of each lump, while the exterior would be too salt, thus failing to effect that uniformity which should be the aim and object of all good butter-makers. On the other hand, if the grains are not larger than wheat at the time of brining, the salt will quickly penetrate, distributing it far more evenly than by dry salting, and also, in my opinion, improving the color, flavor and texture. Should the dairy maid be churning daily, and desire to be economical, she can with safety, if the brine be clear when drawn off, use it again for her next lot of butter; of course, adding a little salt to make up for that incorporated in the previous day's butter. The salt used should always be of the very best quality, either for dry salting or brining—though it is perhaps not quite so important in the latter case. The use of inferior salt often spoils large quantities of the butter placed on the market, which otherwise might have been of good quality. It is false economy to use so called cheap salt, and especially a reliable brand is now so easily obtainable.

Cleanliness.

The most of the animals being fattened as well as the milk from the cows in the dairy, are easily affected by the food that they eat and the quarters in which it is given. Cleanliness plays in the better health secured and in the better quality of the product. Animals that are compelled to eat in filthy quarters or to eat unclean food, cannot keep healthy. Because numbers do live through so as to be finished for market does not prove that they were more or less diseased and that it was only a question of time until it would develop. Cleanliness not only saves feed, but improves the product. A better gain in proportion to the amount of food supplied can always be secured if the animals are kept in clean quarters, and only sound, healthy, clean food is supplied to them. In order to secure the best possible gain, the best health is necessary. Thrift and vigor are essential in digesting and assimilating the food most thoroughly, and good digestion and assimilation are necessary to make the most out of the food and an animal cannot maintain the best health when eating unwholesome food in unhealthy surroundings.

It is easier to commence in the fall to keep clean than to allow the quarters to become foul and then attempt to clean up. Plenty of bedding with regular cleaning out will help to maintain cleanliness. Good racks and troughs, with care in handling the feed, will help materially to supply clean food with hogs. A tight place for feeding grains and good troughs for feeding slops and supplying water will aid materially in supplying clean food to the hogs, and at the same time lessen materially the waste.

From this time on until the stock can be turned out into the pasture, more or less feeding of silage the stock will need, and it is quite an item to supply under such conditions as will secure the best possible results and nothing is of more importance, than that things are taken into consideration, that cleanliness in the food and the supplying.

Two Views.

Western Farmer—"The corn crop is ruined. Why, sir, the hot winds just burnt it right off."

Western Real Estate Man—"The great and glorious West is the place to live. Why, sir, this summer we just fested on hot roast corn right out in the fields."

ANTIQUITIES IN CANADA.

A Gentleman of British Columbia Has Found a Skull of a Type of an Extinct Race.

Mr. Hill-Tout, a member of the Historical and Scientific Society of Vancouver, has been digging among the mounds at Hatzic in the New Westminster district. He has been rewarded by finding a skull of a type, he is convinced, of an extinct race. He has been in correspondence with the learned Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, and others, regarding the subject, whose opinions, he says, agree with his own that this empty dome of thought did not belong to any of the present race of native inhabitants. Mounds similar to those at Hatzic can be found in various parts of the western province. There can be no doubt that they were

BURIAL GROUNDS.

But what ages may have elapsed since the last man of the prehistoric race was laid away in the lap of mother earth upon their grassy slopes is open to very wide conjecture. Cartier saw the Indians making embankments, the remains of which are numerous to-day throughout the East, but they must have got their plans from some Tartar or other original source. Mr. Hill-Tout made enquiries among the Siwash in the neighborhood where he made his excavations, and he tells us that they knew nothing of the mounds either traditionally or from tribes who had been before them. The report of Mr. Hill-Tout's lecture before the Vancouver association is so meagre that we are not told how he arrives at the supposition that the skull found by him is at least from 1,500 to 2,000 years old. It was in

A GOOD CONDITION.

of preservation, by reason of the fact that on the top of the mound a cedar tree had grown, some 4 or 5 feet in diameter, the roots of which had kept dry and preserved the skull. The tree itself is in the last stage of decay. But how long had the skull rested underneath before the green infant branches of the tree shed their first fragrance around? Among other relics in the same mound the digger found a copper ring. This gives us no clue to the age of the individual who owned the skull, since copper is older than the sorrows of Job.

The pursuit of science amongst us is quite in its infancy still. If among our great natural and historical treasures we only had the good fortune to possess a Duke of Argyll, or some modern wealthy and influential friend of science, we would perhaps know more than we do concerning the antiquities of our country.

THE TELAUTOGRAPH.

It Automatically Records a Facsimile of the Writing Contained in Messages.

The wires between St. Margaret's and the general post office, London, were, a few days ago, used for the purpose of some experiments with the tauto-graph—the invention of Prof. Gray, of New York. The Electrical Engineer, London, says: "The experiment took place between the general post office, London, and Cable Hut, St. Margaret's Bay, through which the London and Paris telephone passes. Special instruments were fixed at both ends, and as this was the first time that long distance experiments in tauto-graphy have taken place in this country, they were watched with unusual interest. The results were good, the messages transmitted being, in every respect, most successful, and the instruments working without the slightest hitch over a distance of 83 miles. Messages were both sent from and received at St. Margaret's Bay. It will be remembered that the principle of the instrument is that it automatically records a facsimile of the writing contained in messages. In the experiments on Sunday the receiving pencil recorded word for word, in the same different handwritings, giving thick and thin strokes, dotting 'i's and crossing 't's correctly. In this connection Armistage Baskerville writes: "It has been stated that the recent experiment messages by electricity between St. Margaret's Bay and London were the first which have been made in this country in long distance tauto-graphy. Will you allow me to point out that this is a mistake as more than 40 years ago the copying electric telegraph, invented by the late Frederic Collier Baskerville, successfully transmitted photographic messages between Brighton and London. Invisible messages, which could be rendered legible by the recipient, were also transmitted by that system. Great interest was taken by the late Prince Consort in my father's invention, and the inventor has the honor of exhibiting the same instruments and of explaining their mechanical and electrical details to His Royal Highness at Buckingham Palace. The copying electric telegraph was subsequently exhibited at the great exhibition of 1861, and received the highest award, viz., the council medal."

FIRE SUPERSTITIONS.

Odd Notions About Combustion in Various Countries.

Where a fire burns upon the hearth the Germans say that lightning never strikes. In Cambridgeshire, England, there is a curious belief to the effect that a fire started by a lightning stroke can only be quenched with milk.

In Devonshire if a fire burns blue and dead it is thought to be a forerunner of death or disaster in that house.

When a Russian family moves from one house to another they always take all the fire from the hearth of the old domicile and carry it in a closed pot to their new residence.

The Sicilians say that fire will not burn a man born on St. Paul's day (January 25), but that if a woman be burned upon that day the sore will never heal and she eventually cause her death, according to the St. Louis Republic.

In Greece, when one peasant borrows fire from another's hearth to kindle his own, the owner of the fire must be invited by the borrower to his home "to see the fire burn," otherwise the one making the loan will have his house and goods destroyed by the devouring element.

In Wales and in Cornwall miners burn their hats upon the birth of a male child; if a girl be born his neighbors burn it for him.

JAPAN AND HER PEOPLE.

The Japs in the Present and Past Hostile Relations with the West.

Since the outbreak of the war in Eastern Asia, the Occidental nations have added greatly to their store of knowledge regarding Japan, and the progress that has been made in the Mikado's subjects during the past thirty years has excited the interest and admiration of every reader. While little has been learned regarding the Chinese that is calculated to effect a change in the opinion that Europe and America have formed of them, the stories of the immense and rapid progress of the Japanese have almost led the Aryan people to conclude that they are not a race their inferiors, but their equals, and to generously applaud and sympathize with them in their efforts to win the primacy of the East. During the past few years Japan has been the fashion-plate for the investigations of globe-trotters and aesthetic pleasure-seekers, and the smiling Jap has been pronounced the pleasant and most hospitable being on earth. The good foreigner has been captivated by his arts and graces, by the beauty of his country, and by his patriotism, and upon returning to Christendom has dwelt as did Sir Edwin Arnold, upon the aesthetic aspect of Japanese life, to the exclusion of what is more solid. These visitors have been regarded by the Japanese with feelings of amusement and resentment, and when they pose as critics Japan has protested. Fearing that the country may be contaminated, they have cried out against the further introduction of civilization, and Japan has laughed. Mr. K. Takahashi, a talented Japanese contributor to the Canadian Magazine, probably expresses the feelings of his fellow-countrymen when, in referring to the people of Europe and America, he exclaims: "By the way, they know that one of our hundred foreign visitors to Japan, seventy-five are, I may be allowed to say, pleasure-seekers, who are only too apt to indulge in vagaries of home and relatives; and twenty-four are commercial Christians, whose Christianity is consistent only with their simple motto, 'Heathens have no rights'; while the remaining one is that good missionary just out of college cradle, who, instead of looking after those gliding sinners of his own race, is distinguished, as soon as he reaches Japan to write home reports of 'divine graces' and 'merciful things,' among every-day people to whom salvation is precisely as good whether it proceeds from Christ, or Buddha, or Mahomet, for that matter, so long as it promises to be of fairly good quality."

It has been chiefly from the pleasure-seekers that the world has acquired knowledge of Japan, and from their views it has formed its opinions. It is only now learning that it has been in error.

As is well known to every reader of Japanese history, a new era began with the downfall of feudalism in 1868. The Tokugawa Shogunate were then overthrown, privileges and distinctions of rank were abolished, the doors of the Western world were thrown open to the Japanese, and prepared to join the family of civilized nations.

THEY MADE MISTAKES, as experimenters always do, but they also made more progress in a generation than any country of Europe has made in a century. They have been exploring every nook and cranny of knowledge, of art and industry, of philosophy and of speculative morality. Thoroughness has been their ruling principle, and the consequence is that as a nation Japan is perhaps one of the best informed respecting the affairs of other nations. Her people are splendidly self-confident, their ambition knows no limit, and their patriotism is unbounded. "She has her twenty-five centuries of unbroken independence and undivided individuality to cherish forever with fondness and pride; to look back to the past with admiration and pride; to look forward to the future with confidence. Many incidents that have been recorded since the outbreak of the war illustrate the fact that similar feelings dominate the Japanese wherever they may be, and one is almost led to believe that should success crown their efforts in the present war, the twentieth century may be not more than well begun when their civilization will be higher than our own."

STABBED TO DEATH IN PLAY.

How John Brand, a Wealthy Bosanquet Farmer, Was Killed.

A despatch from Forest, Ont., says:—Last Friday evening David Brand, a prominent farmer in Bosanquet Township, met with an accident, which resulted in his death on Sunday night. At supper time, while some of the men were fooling Mr. Brand was accidentally struck in the eye with a pitchfork. The tine touched the brain and paralysis instantly set in. He lay unconscious 48 hours and died without rallying. Mr. Brand was for several years deputy reeve of Bosanquet, and was one of the wealthiest farmers of the township. He was 46 years of age and left a widow and nine children.

Her Reason.



Loving husband—"The last letter I got from you while I was away, was the first one you ever wrote without a postscript."

Fond wife—"I know it, darling. I had no more paper."

The bees of Brazil hang their combs outside on the branches of trees at the end of the twigs to be out of the reach of monkeys.

CHARGED WITH COWARDICE.

Some of the Chinese Officers in Danger of Losing Their Heads.

A despatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says:—The Chinese naval officers now at Port Arthur and Tien-Tsin are quibbling among themselves as to the responsibility for the terrible Chinese losses in the naval battle of the Yalu. A court of enquiry is sitting and has already found Capt. Fong, of the warship Tzu-Yuen, guilty of cowardice in the face of the enemy. He was condemned to be beheaded, and it is believed that other officers will lose their heads. A telegram from the Kung-Tsai at Port Arthur, received by the commandant at Tien-Tsin, positively accuses the commander of the Chen-Yuen of taking flight with his vessel before the battle at the first sight of the enemy's attack. Admiral Ting, who remains at Port Arthur, has also telegraphed to Tien-Tsin, making grave charges against some of his officers. The admiral declares that the Ping-Yuen the Kwang-Ting and the Chin-Chung, together with four torpedo boats, were up the Yalu river when the battle commenced. There they remained until the fighting was over. They then sneaked out and made for Port Arthur. Two of these torpedo boats, however, are said to be still missing. The admiral adds: "The Japanese developed their plans and delivered their main attack so suddenly that we discovered ourselves to be surrounded and attacked on all sides."

DERMATITIS EXFOLIATIVA.

A New Disease Attacking the Inmates of London Workhouses—The Medical Profession Puzzled.

The London medical profession is again puzzled by the peculiar new disease which has broken out at intervals during several months past, principally among the inmates of the London workhouses. For want of a better name they call it dermatitis exfoliativa. The mortality, at first more than fifty per cent, is now comparatively low. The first signs are inflammation of the skin, great irritation following this. The skin peels off in large patches. In some cases there are hemorrhages under the skin. In others large blisters are formed. The origin of the disease is a mystery. The patient usually becomes extremely weak and emaciated. The duration of the illness is variable. It frequently continues several weeks. The best authorities think it is contagious, but up to the present, in spite of the fact that the bacillus has been differentiated and microscopically examined so little is known of the nature of the disorder that the medical profession confess themselves completely puzzled. The disease is strictly a new one.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

The Old London Bazaar Revived—Children Brought From the Continent For Immoral Purposes.

Much sensational correspondence appears in the London daily newspapers arising from the discovery of a revival of the traffic in girls between the continent and London. It had been supposed that the traffic had been suppressed. The London Times published on Wednesday a story to the effect that a Frankfurt girl who had obtained a situation in London had been saved from prostitution only by accidentally getting the protection of an English lady, who sent her to the German Consulate. The inquiries that followed showed that a systematic business of this kind is still carried on. Police are on the track of the persons engaged in the traffic, and are actively assisted by agents of the Purity Society. Regarding the traffic in women in India and China, the Purity Society has obtained testimony from the Sheriff of Singapore that within five years 4,100 girls, some very young, were landed in Singapore for immoral purposes.

An Emperor's Handwriting.

Napoleon's writing was a collection of letters unconnected with each other, and unreadable. Half the letters to each word were wanting. He could not read his own writing again, or would not take the trouble to do so. If he was asked for some explanation, he would tear up, or throw it into the fire, and dictate it over again—the same ideas, it is true, but couched in different language and in different style. Although he could detect faults in the spelling of others, his own orthography left much to be desired. It was negligence which had become a habit; he did not want to break or tangle the thread of his thoughts by paying attention to the details of spelling. Napoleon also used to make long, long figures, absolute and positive as arithmetic has to be. He could have worked out the most complicated mathematical problems, and yet he could rarely total up a sum correctly. It is fair to add that these errors were not always made without intention. For example, in calculating the number of men who were to make up his battalions, regiments or divisions, he always used to increase the sum total. One can hardly believe that in doing so he wanted to deceive himself, but he often thought it useful to exaggerate the strength of his armies. It was no use pointing out any mistake of this kind; he refused to admit it, and obstinately maintained his voluntary arithmetical error.

CANADIAN EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

Campbell the Ex-Postmaster of Mooseomin, Run Down in Chicago.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Daniel Campbell, an ex-Canadian postmaster and legislator, was arrested here on Friday, charged with embezzlement, and was found working as a hatter. Campbell, it is alleged, left Mooseomin, N. W. T., where he was postmaster, two years ago, taking with him something over \$600 of the Government money. He sent his wife and daughter to England and he came to Chicago, where he has been living ever since, working at odd jobs. A few days ago Campbell registered a letter to his wife in England, giving his correct name and address. It was through this that he was discovered. He came down considerably from his high position, and was found doing menial work in a lively stable.

Took a Rest.

Housekeeper (angrily)—"Why didn't you come around yesterday?"

Joe Man (wearily)—"Too hot."

A QUEER FESTIVAL.

It is Celebrated in Honor of St. Paul Every October.

On Monday there was celebrated in the village of Nola, in Southern Italy, a fête that is remarkable in many of its features and entirely unlike any other that is known. The fête in question is dedicated to the patron St. Paul, who in a voyage to Constantinople was captured by corsairs when near Pompeii and was treated as those gentlemen usually treated their guests. Paul escaped, however, and reached Nola, where he found food and shelter.

On the day of the fête yearly the streets of the little town are crowded with people from all over the surrounding country who come especially to assist in the glorification of the Gigit, as it's called. The Gigit (lily) is a sort of obelisk of papier mache, mounted on a framework of wood, decorated with angels in gold, with mosaics, and surmounted with a statue of the saint himself.

The obelisks are in the form of the white marble pillars that ornament the squares of San Domenico Maggiore and Trinita Maggiore in Naples. They have four or five platforms, on the first of which a dozen musicians are placed with their instruments. These towers, or gigits, are 90 feet high, and weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds.

The originality of the spectacle consists in the fact that forty men carry each of these gigits around on their shoulders. Ten men are apportioned to each side of the base of the obelisk, which is provided with poles for the purpose, and the men walk off with it, dance with it and otherwise divert themselves to the great amusement of the crowd.

There are generally eight of these tall gigits, each devoted to a different trade—bakers, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, tailors, grocers, workers in iron, butchers and soldiers. Each trade constructs its own tower and tops it with the patron saint of its particular section.

In the rear of the parade is a gigantic bark carried in the same manner as the obelisks. The bark is intended to show the sort of craft in which Saint Paul was when the corsairs took charge of him. To make the situation still more realistic there are a dozen or more men in the bark dressed as pirates.

The procession of towers meets in the morning on the great square of the town, before the Cathedral. In the midst of a tremendous crowd the band from the cavalry regiment in garbion breaks forth with inspiring music, the mob cheers and the procession makes ready to start. And then there is an uproar!

The bells on all the churches ring, the bands blow, the through throwing bombs, the carriers lift up their burdens of papier mache, the orchestra on the first stage of the towers strike up the air of a polka and then the cavalcade sets off, the carriers keeping time to the polkas in their steps.

At the first stroke of noon the doors of the cathedral are thrown open and a procession of priests emerges bearing the relics of Saint Paul and followed by the members of the congregation. The procession then makes a tour of the city. At 12:30 the entire population seats itself in restaurant and cabaret to enjoy lunch. The festivities last through the rest of the day and far into the night. This unique fête is always celebrated on Oct. 1.

The Locomotive of the Future.

Mr. David L. Barnes, Soc. C. E., sums up an article in the Engineering Magazine on the present and future locomotive as follows: "We are now entering upon an era of change of motive power from steam directly applied, as in our present steam locomotives, to electric transmission of power from a central station to moving trains. The change must necessarily go on slowly, commencing first with the suburban, switching, and elevated services, and finally beginning in main-line work where the traffic is crowded. The steam locomotive will not be altered much in appearance or power from the best of the present design, but improvements will continue in detail so long as it remains in use. We are nearly at the limit of economy with steam locomotives where there are large boilers and compound cylinders, and where the engineer and fireman are competent and the loads not excessive, and the maximum capacity is about as great in some cases as it is practicable to make it; hence, for higher efficiency and greater increased hauling power at high speed, concentration of power is needed. So far as can now be seen there must be a stationary plant where power can be concentrated, and electricity seems the only practical means of transferring such concentrated power to moving trains."

A Difficulty With Women Voters.

We are indebted to a "staff correspondent" for the following anecdote concerning the recent registration of female voters in Boston. It accuracy is vouched for by an eminent artist—one of the most distinguished stone-cutters of the Hub.

Enter old lady of a certain age.

"I wish to register, sir."

"Your name, please?"

"Almira Jane Simpson."

"Your age?"

"Reg' pardon."

"Your age?"

"Do I understand that I must give my age?"

"Yes, miss, the law requires it."

"Well, sir, would not tempt me to give it? Not that I care. No; I had as lief wear it on my bonnet, as a huckster does his number; but I'm a twin, and if my sister has a weakness, it is that she dislikes any reference made to her age; and I could not give my own, because I don't wish to offend her."

A Social Philosopher.

Agent—"Bunker is a social philosopher."

Caller—"In what respect?"

Agent—"He never kicks when we dust him repeatedly for his rent. He just moves."

It is estimated since the Christian era began over 4,000,000,000 human beings have perished in war.

A NEW CRUSADE.

Women Opposed to the Naughty Living Pictures.

Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, national superintendent of the department of literature and art of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, accompanied by her state superintendent, Mrs. Pritchard, called on Mayor Sheerin, of Brooklyn, the other day, and made some demands of municipal reform in behalf of the school children. While the women are opposed to all sorts of impurity, to-day they are out especially against living pictures and theatrical posters representing women in tights. "We represent 350,000 pure women," Mrs. Martin said, "who want to see these immoral things suppressed. You know Secretary Carlisle refused to accept St. Gaudens' Columbian figure because it represented a nude man, if that be too glaring surely women have a right to protect their own forms. Degrade the form of woman and you degrade the mother. We hold the exhibition of these living pictures has no more right to be continued than have houses of prostitution. They are all on a par. Coming down on the car this morning here in Brooklyn, we saw a theatrical poster on a billboard representing a man in tights. It was an awful sight." Mayor Sheerin expressed entire sympathy for their crusade.

Ancient Battles Were the Most Deadly.

It is remarkable that the more modern battles of Europe in which great numbers of men have been engaged—battles in which were used rifle cannon and small arms—have afforded greatly less percentages of casualties than those of earlier battles in which smooth-bore cannon and muskets were the sole weapons of fire. At Borodino in 1812, there fought 250,000 French and Russians, with a result of 80,000 killed and wounded. At Salamanca in the same year, when 90,000 English and French were engaged, the casualties amounted to 30,800. In each case the proportion of casualties to forces engaged was one-third and the proportion was the same in the battle of Eylau in 1807. In the battle of Majenta and Solferino in the Franco-Italian war of 1859, when the French armament was in great part rifle, the proportion of killed and wounded to the total forces engaged was but one-eleventh. At Konigsgrat in 1866, the proportion was one-ninth. In the two days' fighting before Metz in August, 1870—the battles of Mars-la-Tour on the 16th, and the battle of Gravelotte on the 18th—there were in all on the ground about 450,000 Germans and Frenchmen. The casualties of the two days amounted to 65,500, affording a proportion to the total strength of one-seventh.

An English View of the Japs.

All familiar with the situation, says the London World, agree in hoping that the Japanese will not win. Their "cockiness" is so great that success would make them simply unbearable. Their rapid development, their ready assimilation of Western ideas and methods, have given them an over-weening pride in their own cleverness and superiority, and there will be no holding them if they get the better of China in the coming struggle. British sympathies in the East are probably with China. Although so intolerant of the foreigner in the wilder districts, John Chinaman is liked as a trader. He is far more honest than the Jap. British merchants will deliver goods to the Chinese on their bare word. They expect payment before they hand over to the Japanese. Again, so far as Chinamen have any preference for the "barbarian," it is for us English, as shown by their eagerness to fly the British flag over their shipping. On the other hand, the Japanese, whose high-handed policy toward China has left a very bitter feeling of resentment.

Catching a Muscallonge.

"I saw a telegram in one of the newspapers a day or two ago of an old man being pulled overboard into Chautauque Lake by a muscallonge he had hooked," said Frank Denman, at the Metropole.

"I saw something of the same sort several years ago in the rapids just below Great Falls, and I didn't have any of the bait that comes in bottles, either. Dick Evans, who used to live here, and who was a powerful fisherman in those days, went up to the first falls early that spring to try the first run of bass. He had a young man named Smoot with him, and they concluded to try their luck below the falls. You know in the spring rock are sometimes caught at that place in the Potomac weighing all the way from ten to twenty-five pounds. Well, young Smoot was fishing from a big stone in the river, and one of those fish took his hook. A battle royal ensued, and the result was that Smoot was pulled off his perch and into the water. It was a dangerous place, but when Smoot was pulled out the only thing he was upraised in the way of his hard luck was the loss of the fish."

SIDE-LACED GAITERS COMING.

A Fashion of Twenty Years Ago Likely to Be Revived Soon.

Although everybody were side-laced shoes twenty years ago the style was generally regarded as a nuisance because of the tedious process of lacing. The shoes were not fitting and always looked well on the feet, but because of the objection named the button gaiter leaped into favor the moment it appeared on account of its easy adjustment. According to a high authority on footwear an improved side-lace shoe is likely soon to be introduced, some of the more fashionable makers already showing samples. One lace is used, the lower part being carried over and over as in men's shoes, the upper rigging over small studs and being caught at the top by a clasp. In this way the wearer can fasten her shoes as easily as she can her gloves. An imitation button lace is one of the favorite features of this new shoe.

THE ELECTIONS.

Calgary candidates will be looked upon as generous to a fault. In East Calgary two have each presented the Government with a \$100.00 deposit, and in High River it is indicated that another has paid the same subscription.

The new House will contain more largely than usual a proportion of new material. Of the old members, the cleverest man that will be missed is Mr. Cayley, of Calgary; the best man Mr. Tweed, of Medicine Hat. The regrettable feature—or to him it may be the consoling feature—of Mr. Tweed's defeat is that he was not beaten upon his public record. Local difficulties entirely accomplished his retirement. That his own town gave him only a majority of 20, was a heavy blow. In Mr. Tweed the Assembly loses an experienced, careful legislator.

Outside of these men the House will probably gain rather than lose by the changes resultant upon the election. Among the new members-elect are several of well-known and undoubted ability, who may safely be counted upon to add dignity, stability and lustre to the deliberations of the Assembly.

The whole North-West will join THE TIMES in the expression of unfeigned gladness that ex-Speaker Ross was returned for the fifth time by the electors of Moose Jaw. Mr. Ross superior as a popular, consistent, influential, able and honorable member has never yet taken seat in the House.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1894.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Honore Mercier, once Premier of Quebec, is dead.

Rev. W. E. Brown left for Regina on Wednesday night.

Dr. Size spent Tuesday in town and went west on Wednesday morning.

Note Miss Clarke's advt. of reduction in prices of ulsters and jackets.

S. Armstrong, of Armstrong & McNeil, Regina, paid a visit to town on election day.

Inspector Rothwell is making his regular tour through the Moose Jaw District.

Conductor N. B. Vessel, of Medicine Hat, passed through from the east on Wednesday.

Major Eckford and J. W. McLachlan, ranchers of High River, Alta., were visitors here this week.

H. A. Galbraith, representing the Taylor safe firm, Toronto, was here this week. He has lost his voice.

The Edmonton Indian beat Allan, the Torontonian, in a foot race at Calgary on Tuesday for a purse of \$150.

Mrs. W. A. Porter arrived home on Sunday morning from Ontario, where for some months past she had been visiting.

A case under the Masters and Servants Act was tried by Seymour Green, J. P., on Monday. The plaintiff won the suit.

The C.P.R. ice house which was burned at the time of the freight shed fire some months ago, is now in course of re-erection.

Mr. Jno. Gilmour, nephew of Mr. H. C. Gilmour, of Buffalo Lake, has taken a position at the Industrial School, Regina.

Mrs. Jas. Duncan, of Regina, accompanied by her little daughter, arrived this morning and will spend some days in town visiting with Mrs. Walter Scott.

Mr. Fred. Hicks, of the C.P.R. engineering staff which has been working through the Crow's Nest Pass during this season, registered at the dining hall on Tuesday.

E. B. Read, Esq., of Regina, father of Mrs. Walter Scott, stopped over in town on Sunday last, being on his return from a visit to Vancouver and other coast cities.

The death occurred on Monday last of Mrs. B. Spicer, after a lingering illness. The deceased lady leaves a husband and two small children. Death was due to consumption.

Mr. Jonathan Thompson is taking possession of the Aberdeen House, and will conduct it as a first class boarding house. Rates: \$4.00 per week for meals and room.—Adv't.

Miss May Holdsworth, daughter of Geo. Holdsworth, Esq., returned last week from the east where she had spent the past three months visiting friends at Toronto and Barrie.

Jno. A. Reid, of Calgary, who will assume the editorship of the new Calgary Herald, went east last night with the acquisition of a mechanical typesetter in his mind. He gave THE TIMES a short call while the train waited.

"Jack" Munro, foreman of the late Chronicle office, left on Tuesday for Winnipeg, intending to visit Regina, Virden, Brandon, etc., on the way.

TEXT LOST.—On the Gilmour trail between Buffalo Lake and Moose Jaw, on Oct. 20th, one tent. Suitable reward will be paid under on delivery to Hitchcock & McCulloch's bank, Moose Jaw.

"The Calgary Herald Co." has been formed to acquire the plant of the late Herald Publishing Co. They will issue both daily and weekly newspapers. Harry Symons is president of the new company, Hon. J. A. Loughheed, Q. C. is vice-president, and Jno. A. Reid, formerly of The Leader, Regina, will be manager and editor of the paper.

Mr. Gould, photographer, has pitched his tent on Main street, south, and has been kept busy this week accurately describing the physiognomies of many townspeople, old, young and middle-aged. We will, if possible, induce him to secure a more vivid likeness of those famous weeping willow pants before the November blasts blow away the shreds.

Miss Scott, a young lady whose parents reside at Wolseley, who has been employed as domestic in the family of Amos Hicks, Esq., became mentally unbalanced on Tuesday, seemingly through religious enthusiasm. She raved and prayed very demonstratively. On Wednesday morning she had to all appearances recovered rationality, and she returned to her home at Wolseley that evening.

Photography.

Mr. Gould, the photographer, who has spent some weeks in Medicine Hat, left on Monday for Moose Jaw. It is his intention to spend a short time there, after which he will return to Medicine Hat, and take up his winter quarters in the "Chinook Belt." In future he will visit this place twice a year and make it a kind of headquarters. As Mr. Gould's work is of a nature that does him credit, he may always be sure of a good patronage here.—Medicine Hat News.

The Organ Recital.

The Presbyterian church was filled on Friday night last, the occasion of an organ recital and sacred concert, held under the auspices of the Sunday School. A very enjoyable programme was rendered by local talent. The proceeds netted \$30.00, which will be applied on an old debt due against the school treasury.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.

Dunville Gazette, (Dunville, N. Y.): "McPhee's Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., one of the best on the road, performed at the opera house on Wednesday, to an appreciative audience. They carry a good brass band and orchestra."

This company will appear at Moose Jaw under canvas on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 6 and 7. Admission 50c., reserved seats 75c., children under 12, 35c. Curtain rises at 8.

"Pa" Elderkin Drowned.

The Wolfville, N.S., Acadian of Oct. 19th to hand records the death by drowning at that place of William A. Elderkin. Deceased had gone alone for a sail in the Basin. The day was stormy. Mr. Elderkin was not far from land, and a gentleman working on the beach had been watching him; the man's attention was called away, and when a moment later he looked again, the boat had disappeared. The boat drifted ashore next morning at Long Island. It must have capsized, sunk and grounded; and when the tide went down remained in position until next tide when it was carried to land.

Mr. J. G. Gordon, of Moose Jaw, on Monday received a letter from a brother of deceased, containing further information of the distressing fatality. The body was recovered on Oct. 19th, two days after the drowning, and the funeral was held on the 21st.

Mr. Elderkin, or "Pa," as he was familiarly known in Moose Jaw, resided for several years in the North-West. When he first came to this district he located on land near Pasqua. Subsequently he became an employee of the C. P. R., and prior to leaving here he was for some years a conductor on this division. He finally left Moose Jaw in July last, returning to his home at Wolfville, since which he was not actively employed. He was 35 years of age and unmarried. His many friends here greatly regret his untimely death.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal of horres of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles and sprains. GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A HEARTY FAREWELL.

Rev. W. E. Brown made the Recipient of Gold Prior to His Departure.

The Church of St. John the Baptist was literally crowded on Sunday evening, when Rev. W. E. Brown preached for the last time in the capacity of pastor of this parish. The preacher's sermon was the outpouring of an earnest heart, and was deeply affecting.

On Tuesday evening the members of the congregation, as well as many from the ranks of other denominations, and prominent citizens of Moose Jaw, gave tangible expression of their love for him as a pastor, their esteem for him as a Christian, and their friendship for him as a fellow-citizen, by assembling to meet him at the dining hall. After an impromptu programme combining music and elocution had been rendered, Mr. T. W. Robinson rose and on behalf of the congregation made an address, expressing very deep regret at the severance of the ties made inevitable by the pastor's removal to Regina. He called upon Mr. Marshall, who read the following address:—

MOOSE JAW, Oct. 30th, 1894.
To the Rev'd W. E. Brown, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.

DEAR SIR:—Regretting as we do your departure from among us, it is nevertheless pleasing to us, as it must be gratifying to you, to know that some of those who he related Sunday after Sunday, to your earnest, fervent and able preaching, strive to emulate the glorious example of Him you have always held up before them; and that all of us have sweet recollections of some particular sermon, and it is to be hoped, have living dormant within us the good seed that will bring forth good fruit.

We feel we have no language to express to you, how fully we appreciate your goodness and the noble efforts you have made to bring us to a perfect knowledge of ourselves, in relation to our God. And we ask you to forgive us if at any time in any way we may have offended you.

In presenting you with the accompanying token of our esteem, we feel that your best reward taken not such a shape, as we know that you are earning that peace which you so frequently and so earnestly asked for us.

The accompanying "token" was a purse of \$100.00 in gold. Mr. Brown replied feelingly, and bespoke for his successor the same sympathy and hearty co-operation which had been extended to himself during his five-and-a-half years labor at Moose Jaw.

Rev. Wm. Watson read a letter received from Rev. Mr. Cunliffe "who is to take charge of the work here, expressive of regret that he was unable to reach town on Tuesday. Mr. Watson made reference to his own sorrow at the parting, who had only known Mr. Brown three months. Then Mr. J. H. Ross was asked to speak. On behalf of non-members of Mr. Brown's church, Mr. Ross gave assurance of the deep respect in which he was held by all citizens of Moose Jaw. The reverend gentleman was being removed to a larger field of labor. Mr. Ross was hopeful that at no distant day the Moose Jaw field will have grown to be the larger, and that Mr. Brown will be asked by the Bishop to return here.

After refreshments a short dance was indulged in, Mr. Ball very efficiently presiding at the piano.

Mr. Brown, as well, indeed, as every one present, expressed a hearty appreciation of the hospitality and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Smith in proffering the use of their spacious dining room, which had been very tastefully decorated.

Convention of Teachers of the Moose Jaw District, on Nov. 9th and 10th, 1894.

PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY, 9:30. Organization and Election of Officers. Inspector Rothwell in Chair.

11 A. Lesson in Phonics. (A lesson taught to Primary Class of Moose Jaw Schools by their teacher.)

11:30. Grammar to the Lower Standards. D. J. Goggin, Supt. of Education.

12:30. Teaching of Literature Lesson to Class Standard IV. M. R. Lyle, Moose Jaw.

1:30. Verbal Writing: How I Teach it; What I Think of it. Miss J. Dickie, Moose Jaw.

1:30. How we Teach Phonics. Miss E. M. Barnett, Moose Jaw.

2:30. Lecture, D. J. Goggin, M.A.

SATURDAY, 9:30. A Paper. (Subject announced later.) Jno. Connelly.

10:30. Measurement of the Circle and Cylinder. A lesson by Inspector Rothwell.

N. B.—Answers to questions in the drawer at the opening of each session.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal of horres of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles and sprains. GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Bole.

BOLE'S
FOR
SCALP.
Having purchased the Stock of R. C. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of
FRUITS
AND
CONFECTIONERY
ever opened in Moose Jaw.
—O—O—
Prices away down. Terms Cash
THOS. HEALEY'S
Confectionery Store.
Main Street, Moose Jaw

GALT COAL
SEASON 1894.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Lump, when taken from car, \$5.95
" " " shed, 6.20
" " delivered, 6.50
Nut, taken from car or shed, 5.00
" delivered, 5.50

TERMS STRICTLY & POSITIVELY CASH.

Potatoes. Unloading car to-day; price at car 50cts. per bushel, SPOT CASH. Next week will receive another car which will sell at same price. Can also sell you Cabbage, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Turnips, Onions, Etc.

General Stock.—Groceries, Flour, Feed and Grains, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Etc., complete as usual.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

R. E. DORAN

GIVES SPLENDID VALUE IN Boots and Shoes,

And Sells Them for CASH.

Headquarters for Harness.

STRAYED
Into my herd on or about Oct 1st, one dark red heifer, two years old, no brand. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. JONATHAN THOMPSON, Lot 22-15-24.

YOUR GRANDMOTHER'S OLD
Poultry may be neglected, that is your fault and your loss. Your ideas will not suit modern methods, however good these ideas might have been, they are now, and out of date. Everything connected with poultry is fully explained in the Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, a large monthly magazine, sent at one dollar per year, or to two new subscribers for \$1.50. A free sample copy will be sent our readers on addressing a postal card to the publisher, H. B. DUNAVAN. The Review is entering its nineteenth year. Get rid of your old

ROOSTER
and buy a young thoroughbred to grade up your flock.

TAKE NOTICE.
A large assortment of ladies' and children's ulsters and jackets to be sold at a big reduction for CASH.

MISS CLARKE.

PERFECT FIT
—AND—
PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT
—TRY—
J. MELHUISE,
Merchant Tailor.

\$1.50
Will secure to new subscribers THE MOOSE JAW TIMES from this date to January 1st, 1895—fourteen months for the price of twelve. That THE TIMES has no superior among the weekly papers of the North-West is a fact already acknowledged. Forty-eight columns of live, entertaining and valuable matter weekly. THE TIMES is thoroughly independent. Its news columns are fair, as even opponents admit. Its editorials are honest, outspoken utterances of conscientious opinion. Its influence is not bartered for gain. Come right along and subscribe now.
WALTER SCOTT,
Editor and Prop.

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MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON,
General Blacksmith,
HIGH ST. WEST, MOOSE JAW.

R. W. TIMMINS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND JOBBER.
Horse-shoeing and plow works a specialty. Work promptly attended to. Prices right.
MAIN STREET, MOOSE JAW.

HOUSE TO LET.
Comfortable brick house to let. Apply to F. SIMPSON & CO. 1618

BULL FOR SERVICE!
That thorough-bred Durham bull "Burgess," 16385 (Horniman Short Horn Herd Book). Fee \$2.00. Cash must be paid at time of service.
FRED W. GREEN
Sec 32 16 31

Tailoring!
For Special Bargains in Fall & Winter

SUITINGS
Of the most stylish and latest patterns

—GO TO—
R. L. SLATER.

Ottawa Hotel.
Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.
Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT,
PROPRIETOR.

HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.
Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

WOOL
KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,
Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, N.W.T.
Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.
Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.
Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard.
Flannels, from 20c. to 50c.
Shirts, home made to measure, \$2 each.
Flannel Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 each.
Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.
Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.